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VOL. VIII NO. 136 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	
5th June 6th „	Mantua Cap Polonio	10885 20507	Terminates voyage at Southampton.
12th June	Kleist		Troops only
20th June	Novara*	6853	
26th June	Mooltan†	8193	
28th June	Delhi	8069	
3rd July	Naldera	16230	

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
15th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
3rd June	Karagola	East & South Africa Noon.
8th „	Coonyanna	Persian Gulf
7th „	Lhasa	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Tenshin Maru	C. Hidashima	4173	4th June	15th June
Kasagawa Maru	E. Toki	5833	18th June	29th June

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allies Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Shun Maru	D. Imai-zumi	2nd June	25th May
Queen Maru	S. Tsuji	16th „	3rd July
Indus Maru	B. Yano	30th June	10th „

For Freight and Passage, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355: Telephone No. 2150.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
„ CASHMERE „ Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
14TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 500.
1st Class "B" Rs. 420.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur, and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCL LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandnusi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,821/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum; if the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	65,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on apipication.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,080,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 70,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000.
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and farshorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 44,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of ½ per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,627

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY. (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.)
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq.. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Prem chand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
RAMNARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable application at the Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND. £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY, OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
D. M. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,800
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
D. E. HANDLE,
General Manager.

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address: "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,700	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apipy to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of the Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,016,000

HEAD OFFICE:— PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Moir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings.
216, Hornby Road.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,26,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BRABUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	50,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ascertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value if are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

VITAGRAPH'S SERIAL OF SUPREME MELODRAMA

4th and 5th Episodes "THE PRECIPICE HORROR" and "THE PATH ON THRILLS"

Commencing. Sat. 12th June 1920 **"THE SCARLET RUNNER"**

A Remarkable Programme! 2 Serials Running To-gether!!

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Laughingest Screen Comedy of the Year.

TOMMY ATKINS IN BERLIN

OR

"YANKEE DOODLE IN BERLIN"

Six reels of Smashing Comedy, beautiful bathing belles, wild burlesque, striking beauty, hair-raising thrills and wonderful girls.

MACK SENNET'S BATHING BELLES

-th-o-s-e d-a-in-ty M-a-i-d-e-n-s

whose wholesome Capers have delighted millions on the Screen.

"PATHE'S GAZETTE" | "AROUND THE TOWN" The Latest Film Novelty

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY COMPANY
In Repertoire

To-day, Tuesday, June 8th at 9-30 p.m.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
"The 13th Chair"
The Great Mystery Play
A Laugh, a Scream, a Yell.

To-morrow Wed., June 9th at 9-30 p.m.
"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"
The Play is creating a furore in London.

Thursday, 10th June
"LIGHTNIN"
The Great American Success.

Friday, 11th June
"THE FORTUNE HUNTER"
For the first time in Bombay.

Saturday, 12th June
"THREE WISE FOOLS"
The Popular Comedy Drama.

Sunday, June 13th
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
at 5-30 p. m.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
"FAIR AND WARMER"
The most amusing farce ever written.
Farewell Matinee at Reduced Price.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Daily at 6-30 p.m.

"SOULS IN PAWN"

A woman's husband was murdered. She swore revenge. She fell in Love and then she discovered that her lover was her husband's murderer. What should she do?

A GREAT PLAY

And a stirring story of the jealousy of highly placed secret diplomats and the real love of a good woman for her worthless husband.

Did you have a taste of thrills in
Smashing Barriers?
Brothers, Vitagraph Super-serial featuring
William Duncan
A SMASHING
Melodrama of Risk and Romance in the great outdoors and lumberlands.
SECOND INSTALMENT
Also a roaring comedy of
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
at
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
Girgaon.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

The Last Three Episodes of
THE BLACK SECRET
featuring
Pearl White

EPISODE 13th — The Wings of Mystery
" 14th — The Hidden Way
" 15th — The Secret Host

PATHE GAZETTE
News from everywhere.

Time:—7, 8-45 and 10-28 p.m.
Matinee:—Sat. & Sun. and Bank Holidays. 3-30 and 5-45 p.m.

COMING
BOUND AND GAGGED
OR
Around the World on Nothing
featuring
George B. Seitz
and
Marguerite Aurtot

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
POPULAR PICTURE BILL
The 5-eel Photoplay
"Wisp O' the Woods."

A man when enjoying in the woods, is attracted by a girl who lived there with her father. Later on the father of the girl finds out that her daughter's suitor is the son of the man who had ruined him in business. The father disinherits his son, but is conscience-stricken and begs forgiveness of the girl's father and consents to his son's marriage.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices: [Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each.)

NOTE.
Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

TO-NIGHT!

MESSRS K. D. and BROTHERS offer to their patrons this Week the mighty, magnificent, melodious, Photoplay

"THE WOLF"
"THE WOLF"
"THE WOLF"

(6 parts, 7,000 feet)

featuring the celebrated Star

Earle Williams

This is a Drama, which every family ought to see—must see.

The Programme includes a Comedy.

Four Shows Daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema.
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

FOR HAIR

Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

POST-WAR CONDITION OF INDIA.

A LECTURE IN MANCHESTER.

(From a Correspondent.)

"The Post-War condition of India" was the subject of a very interesting Lecture delivered by Dr. Ardeshir D. Jilla, at the Milton Hall, Manchester, in mail week under the auspices of the India Reform League.

During the course of his discourse, the lecturer stated that just as India fought the enemies of Britain without any bargaining during the late great war, similarly India expected Britain to fight or help her fight her enemies, and they were mainly illiteracy, religious intolerance and superstition, caste prejudice and indolence.

The Reforms lately granted to India by Act of Parliament were at least lacking in four very important points, viz.

(1) Absence of a free scope of military and naval training to young educated Indians. This drawback had the fatal effect of enervating and effeminating the Indians and incapacitating them for the necessary military defence of their country.

(2) Denial of holding the privileged services examinations, viz., I.C.S., and I.M.S., examinations in India, the same as other Indian University examinations. Those who wished undoubtedly might to England and polish up their higher education.

But there was a good number of capable brilliant youths who could not or would not cross the seas for this purpose. And they were neither to blame, when we hear of many a brilliant and promising Indian career shattered to pieces amongst the temptations and guile of unaccustomed European surroundings, and of some instances of stiff necked Indian recruits of European culture who at least in the beginning of their career looked down with a supercilious vision upon their humbler and less fortunate compatriots. This was a vital point on which the great patriot and saint the Grand Old Man of India the late Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji had carried on such a vivid crusade and it is a pity that this bone of contention has not yet been solved.

NEED FOR PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

(3) Parliamentary representation. If it has thought that India needed training in practical statemanship before she could profitably enjoy complete self-government, it was essential that India should have the privilege of sending her own elected representatives to the British Parliament like Scotland, Wales and Ireland; till she no longer needed that political education and national representation when she had a full fledged self-government of her own on the the lines of the self-governing Dominions.

(4) Power of retaliation where Indian were treated with scant respect either in the British Colonies or in foreign countries The economic condition of India after the war was much worse than most other countries in the world, barring some profiteers and the new rich. The sting of war and increased cost of living has smitten those of the middle and the lower classes unprecedentally who had no chances whatever of having a proportionate increase in their wages or earning capacity. In country where the average working man usually lived on the verge of semi-starvation, this could not but have disastrous consequences in its trail, as proved by the havoc made by epidemics of Influenza, Plague, etc.

When India knew that she had to be dragged into a devastating war, not of her own making, nor for her own gain, she deserved to be treated with due deference and consideration, and the promises responsible statemen on behalf of the British Goevrnment, should be duly fulfilled. The reactionary legislation and massacres lately carried out in India and the increased rigour and drasticity of treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa after the ewar, constituted a slur on those promises.

The lecturer then dwelt on the unfairness of policy in utilising Indian troops in subjugating the Egyptians. India had no quarrel with Egypt, and if it was thought unwise to utilise African troops for keeping down subjugated European nations, it was equally unwise to make use of Indian troops in keeping down Egyptians.

In conclusion the Lecturer exhorted his countrymen to put aside all selfishness, petty-mindedness and party feelings and rely more and more upon self help and to combine action in the common national cause. They must try and discover and encourage merit wherever found amongst their countrymen, without the obnoxious consideration caste, creed, colour or religion, and under the benevolent influence of such united force, Government would soon be compelled to see its own way in the right direction.

ASTHMOL

The Specific for Asthama, as a result of twenty years' labour by the Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works of Bengal.

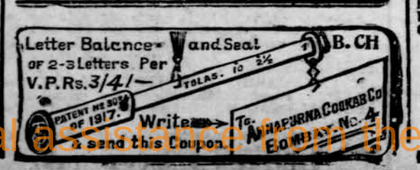
We hold numerous certificates of qualified men for this preparation of ours.

According to the modern prevalent theory, Asthma is a respiratory Neurosis with spasms of the Bronchial Muscles attended in some cases with Bronchial Catarrh.

The true remedy for this disease should therefore be on which sooths the Nervous System and at the same time remover Catarrhal of the Lungs.

We are emboldened to assert after long Experiments that our Asthmol is rich in both these qualities and hence it is the best Specific for Asthma.

Price per bottle Re. 1/6.
Could be had of all Chemists or the
SOLE AGENTS:
THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES.
9, Bank Street, Fort.



WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES. PRODUCES ELECTRIC POWER

THE KING OF TONICS

FOR
MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA:—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restrictions as regards diet.

Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.

KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Rs. 100 for a week's trial Rs. 5 for a pill.

NIGHT PILLS:—Wonderful Tonic for Sh. healter Pills Rs. 5.

SHAKTISANJIVAN OIL:—Will revive the disabled veins and will give them strength and power. It is harmless and gives effect within fifteen minutes. One Tola Rs. 225.

TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 3.

Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.

One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.

Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 30 per week.

Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 3 days.

Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.

Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for No. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 2.

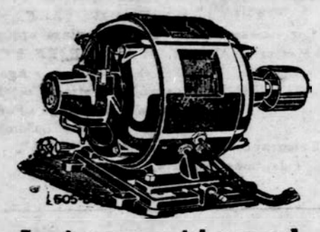
Half the charges to be paid in advance and the balance to be recovered by V. P. P. Re. 1 for catalogue. Consultation by Post Rs. 2.

ZENANA POWDER:—(Hair Removing) powder Rs. 12 per bottle.

HAIR GROWING WATER:—Rs. 10 per lb.

DUBAL PHARMACY
Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

Electric New Motors and Dynamos



Standard Voltages. Always in Stock. For Immediate delivery upto 100 H. P. Prices defy competition. Complete Estimate for wiring Installation etc.

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ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
No. 17-19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. (Nanjee Building.)
Telegrams:—PHINENCO. Telephone No. 2225.

WE CHALLENGE OUR BLUE-BLACK INK
to be equal if not superior to any other
WRITING INK
INDIAN OR IMPORTED.
Real Blue Black, Acid Proof, Noncorrosive, Nonmoulding, Gallotanic, Sedimentless, Permanent and Everlasting.
Available in liquid and powder form and for Stylo generally.
We manufacture also Red Writing Ink and Confectionery Inks.
Samples sent free on receipt of As. 4. Four annas postage stamps
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WRITE TO:
Diana Fashionable Works.
MANAGING AGENTS:
Messrs. DINANATH DATT & Co.,
5, Pollock Street, CALCUTTA. 5, Meston Road, CAWNPUR.

B.S.A BICYCLES

A REAL ECONOMY.

Its the truest economy to ride a genuine B. S. A. Bicycle. Besides saving you time and money and being a source of pleasure, you are certain of years of cycling, free from trouble and at little expense. For over 60 years B. S. A. materials and workmanship have been famous for their high quality.

B. S. A. Lists free from
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. - Bombay

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office has been removed to 94, Grey Street. The Newly built Residence of Mahamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 24th of April, 1920.

MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES,
CALCUTTA.

N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Burrabazar.

Immediate Delivery.

Hydrants, Sluice-Valves Water Meters, Cast Iron Pipes, and all Water Works requisites.

For particulars and prices Write to:—

CLUBWALLA AND Co.,
50, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The perfect rub for aches and pains, however located and with full power for immediate relief is bottled under the name

Oxman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
8c. 4-4-0 by post free
Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.
255, Sk. Me. St., Market BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARMITAGE & CO.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND DRESS-MAKERS CHEMICAL CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Rich Lustrons all Silk Satins of exquisite quality and great durability, Black, White and all the leading colours FASHION DEMANDS SATIN.

REASONABLE PRICES.

103, Medows Street, 1st Floor.

over Taraporewalla.

3

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORRIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

OVERLAND "4" brand new with standard equipment. Immediate delivery. Apply sharp Box 677, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1471

MISCELLANEOUS

MR. ABDUL GAFAR KHAN Contractor wants to see and communicate to the Cashier of the original B. Sakaram & Co., House Agents. Please write or see him at SITARAM BUILDING, Masan Tank. 1409

EDUCATIONAL

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments proceeding for Government Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce Courses. Prof. DAVAR can be interviewed during business hours, 89, Esplanade Road. 1453

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—TYPISTS. Apply stating experience to Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co., Solicitors, No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort. 1502

WANTED—B. A. or B. Sc. (Sans, Mathem, Science). Apply CORONATION HIGH SCHOOL, Nadiad, stating least salary wanted, other terms. 1498

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced A/C. COUNTS CLERK, good salary to suitable man. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 1487

WANTED—TEACHERS Matric and P.E. for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to P. LAKHIA, Chairman, Birla High School Committee, Dhandhuka. 1428

DRAUGHTSMEN URGENTLY REQUIRED—Good pay to those possessed of knowledge of Construction. Apply Box No. 676, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1450

WANTED for the New High School, a qualified MEDICAL MAN as a whole-day Medical Inspector, a LIBRARIAN, a GRADUATE TEACHER, and a CLERK. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 1451

WANTED—HEAD CLERK with Life Insurance knowledge, good salary for a competent man. None but experienced should apply sharp to THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1392

WANTED—GUJRATI HINDU experienced CASHIER knowing Book-keeping. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1495

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in English and Mathematics for the post of First Assistant teacher in Victoria High School, Burwani State C. I. Salary Rs. 80 rising to 75. Apply sharp to PANDIT GOVIND & CO., Bhargava Superintendent, State Education, Barwani C. I. 1491

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Second-hand MOTOR CYCLE, Rs. 550 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 674, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1448

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for genuine buyers of land in Kalyan. Plots situated on a most prominent public road. For full particulars apply to Box No. 678, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1485

BANGALORE GRAFTED MANGOES.—100 Sweet Mangoes, Rs. 10. Free delivery at any Railway Station. Orders with remittances. ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO., Bangalore City. 1389

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—ASHER MANSION, ground 1 and 3rd floor at Govalia Talao Forjet, Street. Apply to Messrs. GOKALDAS DAMODER, Muljl Jaitha Market, Dharmraj Gali. 1499

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW for Princes and Nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHA DESAI, "Kooaj Nivas" end of Napeans Walkeshwar. 13

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L.C.E. by the Pandharpur Municipality for the post of CHIEF OFFICER on Rs. 150 per month. Applicants should submit their applications with testimonials to the President of this Municipality up to 20th June, 1920.

(Sd.) G. S. BIDKAR,
President,
Pandharpur Municipality.

Pandharpur, 2nd June, 1920. 1426

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Policy Holders and other constituents of the Bharat Insurance Company, Limited, Lahore that Messrs. Balkrishna Brothers, and Thakur Mool Singh Merchants and Agents, Jarivala Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4 have been appointed our Chief Agents for Bombay. All concerned should communicate with them.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager,
Bharat Insuranee Co., Ltd.., Lahore.

1435

MYSORE GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSTRACT of the Notification calling for tenders for Bengal Steam coal for the Krishnaraja Sagara.

The attention of the public is invited to page 292 of Part VI of "Mysore Gazette," dated 13th May, 1920, wherein notice calling for tenders for the supply of Bengal Steam Coal for the use of Krishnaraja Sagara Works, North and South Banks, is published.

K. KRISHNA IYENGAR,
Chief Engineer, Cauvery Valley Irrigation.

1479

KIMJI DAYAL MEMORIAL FUND.

A certain number of monthly scholarships of Rs. 20 each, half of which are reserved for Lohanas, are to be granted to poor deserving students for HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION Applications to be addressed to either of the undersigned.

MATHURADAS VISSANJI.
3, Wallace Street, Fort.
VASSANJI JIWANDAS.
60, Broach Street, Danabunder.

1469

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co. to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1460

THE BURMAH OIL COY. LD.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COY., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Agencies of the above Companies to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1463

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS,

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.
(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
(a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
(b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
(c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.
(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

Apply for particulars and prices:

F. RUTTONSHAW & Co.,
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

GROUND FLOORS in the following localities for Post Offices.

Locality.	Approximate floor space required.
(1) Somewhere near Apollo Hotel ...	30ft. by 20ft.
(2) Opposite old Customs House or thereabouts ...	40ft. by 20ft.
(3) On Hughes Road or Harvey Road or thereabouts ...	30ft. by 20ft.
(4) On the Girgaon Road somewhere between Thakurdwar and Girgaon Portuguese Church ...	30ft. by 20ft.
(5) Somewhere near G. P. Tank Road near Tram Terminus ...	30ft. by 20ft.
(6) Somewhere near Ramwadi corner Kalbadevi Road ...	30ft. by 20ft.
(7) Somewhere near Cadell Road preferably between the Junction of Vincent Road and Cadell Road ...	30ft. by 20ft.
(8) Somewhere near Dr. Dhoru's Dispensary, Agar Bazar, Dadar ...	30ft. by 20ft.
(9) Somewhere near Gol Pitha or Sandhurst Road near Road Temple ...	30ft. by 20ft.
(10) Somewhere near the present Parel Post Office ...	40ft. by 80ft. Hall for Post Office and quarters consisting of 3 rooms for Sub Postmasters.

Apply personally to

N. W. VAUGHAN, Esq.,
Presidency Postmaster, Bombay,
between 2 and 3 p.m.

1533

PUBLIC NOTICE.

REWARD OF RS. 150.

OUR servant BALDEV UPADHYA, a Bhayya by caste, aged 30, who is black in colour, and has two front teeth fitted with gold nails, has disappeared with Rs. 4,802-15 on the evening of FRIDAY the 4th June 1920. The finder will be rewarded Rs. 150. Please write to

SUKHARAM KRISHANA,
Raichurkar,
No. 96, Dady Seth Agiary Lane,
Bombay.

1486

THE BAMANKUA MANGANESE CO., DD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of the Bamankua Manganese Coy., Ltd., from Taj Building, Wallace Street, Bombay, to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1462

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER DEPARTMENT of the Bank is now situated at Head Office, 5, WALLACE STREET, FORT, Bombay, (entrance in Murzban Road).

4th June, 1920. 1440

NOTICE.

WANTED—One MISTRY, 8 BLACKSMITHS and one COPPERSMITH, accustomed to the Locomotive smithy works.

Rate—Mistry Rs. 2-8-0 per day, Blacksmiths and coppersmith Rs. 2 per day to each.

Apply to the LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para, stating qualifications. 1492

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the work of loading, unloading and stacking coal and other fuel at the Parel and Bandra Running Sheds, Parel Workshops and Colaba Station for a period of nine months, commencing from 1st July, 1920, are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office on MONDAY, the 14th June, 1920, up to 1 p.m. Standard Time.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, at Re. 1 each. Earnest money amounting Rs. 500 (five hundred) must be deposited with the Assistant Auditor, Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay, by each tenderer and a receipt for the amount should be attached to the tender, otherwise it will not be considered (N. B. Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary.

1443

NOTICE.

"THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS."

AS COLLEGE STUDENTS find it very difficult to submit their applications for the above scholarships before 5th June, 1920, the date originally fixed, the time for receiving applications is hereby extended to 22nd June, 1920.

DINKAR S. VARDE,
Honorary Secretary,
Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board.
Anand-Kanan, Choupaty Road,
Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1493

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "Tenshin Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

1494

THE TATA OIL MILLS, CO., LTD. BOMBAY.

FURTHER ISSUE OF 23,540 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT A PRICE OF RS. 300 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Circulars have been addressed to all share-holders whose names stand in the Books of the Company on May 31st, 1920, with forms of Acceptance and Renunciation attached to be filled in and sent to the Registered Office of the Company Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, along with the amount payable on application, so as to reach on or before the 15th June, 1920, (between 11 a.m and 3 p.m. S. T.), after which date interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

If however, applications are not received by the 30th June, 1920, the right to take up the abovementioned shares will be forfeited. No Circular will be posted to holders of less than 2 shares.

Dated this 4th Day of June, 1920.

TATA SONS LIMITED,
Agents.
(Sd.) N. B. SAKLATVALA.
Director.

Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1496

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., LD. (ENGLAND.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of the Eastern Chemical Coy., Ld. (England), from Taj Building, Wallace Street, to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

1461

SELLING AGENTS WITH PAYMENT AND COMMISSION.

WANTED—Clever and energetic AGENTS and BROKERS throughout India for shares of Limited Companies. Monthly payment 50, and 100 rupees, according conditions, beside commission. We offer the best proposition to make money without interfering with anybody's actual occupation. All persons willing to earn a modest living with moderate work in his spare time.

Apply to Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1496

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the Advertisement appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 3rd instant, over the signature of Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers, advertising the Sale by Public Auction on Sunday next, the 13th June, 1920, at 4.30 p.m., (S.T.), of an immoveable property at Kalbadevi Road, just opposite the Bhang-Wadi, by order of Messrs. Dwarkadas Jagmohandas and Co., and stated to be held on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Tulsidas Gordhandas Khattau, we are instructed to notify that Mr. Tulsidas Gordhandas Khattau is not a defaulting purchaser, he having declined to complete the purchase by reason of his Vendors Messrs. Dwarkadas Jagmohandas and Co., being unable to convey to him the property, which they had agreed to sell to him, and offering to convey to him a property considerably less in area than the property agreed to be sold. The contract was accordingly rescinded by Mr. Tulsidas Gordhandas Khattau, and he is instituting proceedings against Messrs. Dwarkadas Jagmohandas and Co., to recover the deposit paid by him as earnest money.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1920.

CEAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for Mr. Tulsidas Gordhandas Khattau.

1501

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATUR. AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration Limited to the joint family property and credits of Harkissondas Ranchhordas, a Merchant late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant .....Deceased.

(1) BHAGWANDAS RANCHHORDAS, (2) Jekisondas Ranchhordas both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, brothers of the abovenamed deceased, residing at 1st Bhoivada, without the Fort ...Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Registrar.

R. B. PATELL.

The 4th day of June, 1920.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

1499

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDULALI JAFFERJI, a hardware Merchant, late of Bombay, Davoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant ... Deceased.

GOOLAM HUSEIN ABDULALI, the son and AMTUBAI, wife of Lukmanji Karimbhai, a daughter of the above named deceased of Bombay, Davoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Fulgully, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd) R. B. PATEL.

The 26th day of May, 1920.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

1491

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. IBRAHIM MAHOMED, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Freehold tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Chikalwady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 368 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 23 and 24, New No. 1B/13527, Old Survey No. 152 and New Survey No. 1A/7045, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a Common Passage on or towards the West by the property of P. A. Rebeiro on or towards the North by the Chikalwady Road and on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Building Society Company and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3698 (7) and Street No. 1 f.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1920.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1500

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

The AUCTION SALE of the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Electro-Plate, Wares, Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Venetian, Glasswares and a Rich Garden and two Landaulette Motor Cars, one of "Belsize and one Renault Makers."

Under instructions from the Executors of late Mr. N. M. Patel, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 12th, and SUNDAY the 13th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the "Lily", Cumballa Hill, opposite the Petit Sanatorium, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, rich silk-lined tapestry lady's chairs, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, almyrahs, sweet-toned cottage piano, electric chandelliers, very rich inlaid and mirror doors almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, mattresses, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electro-plated wares, rich Venetian glass wares, silver wares, etc., etc.

The gardens plants will be sold after the furnitures.

One Beilsize Landaulette 14 to 18 H.P. four cylinder Car, just overhauled and repainted with entirely tyres.

One four cylinder 14 to 15 H.P. Renault Car, Landaulette Body in thorough working order.

The property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES COTTON DYE OF THE FRAMJI PETIT MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully Muljl Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Chaganlal Bhaidas of Gordhangally.

7 bales cotton Dye of the Framji Petit Mills No. 1041 4 lbs.
14 Bales Cotton Dye of the Framji Petit Mills No. 6861 4½ lbs.
2 bales Cotton Dye of the Framji Petit Mills No. 1695 4½ lbs.
5 bales Cotton Dye of the Framji Petit Mills No. 66-5 lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, TO-MORROW, the 8th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following jewellery, by order of the parties concerned:—

Jewelly such as Diamond Kodas, ear-rings, bracelets, nose rings, diamonds and ruby, pearl and emerald nose rings, pearl mallas, necklaces, bangles, kodas, ear-rings, etc., etc.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COY.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1920.

JUST THE THING FOR SPORTSMEN,
Silk Knitted Mufflers in plain and fancy coloured stripes.
From Rs. 5 to up-ward.
A large selection to choose from
GIVE US A TRIAL
VILCASSIM BROS.
TAILORS & OUT FITTERS,
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English and American dentistry
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All work fully guaranteed.
Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
Over French Bank.

IS THIS PEACE
BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you your younger se.. again.

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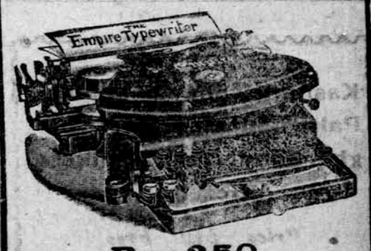
Patriotism and prudence alike point to the 'Empire' as the only machine for you.



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Send for Free Descriptive Booklet.
Empire Typewriter Agency,
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass.	29.569 Inches.
Temperature of Air	86.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.4 "
Dew Point	75.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.729 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	5.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	93 5 "
Minimum do. do.	82.0 "
General Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	S.WNW.NW.
Movement of Wind	242 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	.00 "
Do. 35. Year.	1.33 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th.	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the coming week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill		Day of week	Day of month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill	
	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.		June	in.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	7	m	2	4	10	9	7	m	7	59	3	10
Tues.	8	m	2	43a	12	10			9	a.	5	8
			3	49	10	6	8	m	8	38	4	7
Wed	9	m	3	21a	12	5			10	6a	5	7
			3	57	24	4	9	m	9	20	19	1
Thu	10	m	3	56a	25	1			10	22a	19	4
			4	40	24	3	10	m	10	24	4	1
			4	12a	25	10			11	52a	18	10
Fri	11	m	0	40	25	10	11	m	6	15	5	0
			1	10a	28	0			7	5a	19	1
Sat.	12	m	7	17	25	1	12	m	0	54	18	0
			7	0a	25	9			1	12a	20	6
Sun.	1	m	8	31	16	2	13	m	1	50	16	4
			8	5a	26	1			2	24a	20	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June		Sunrise	Sunset	
" 4	(Friday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 2m.	p.m.
" 5	(Saturday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 1m.	p.m.
" 6	(Sunday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.	p.m.
" 7	(Monday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.	p.m.
" 8	(Tuesday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 4m.	p.m.
" 9	(Wednesday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m.	p.m.
" 10	(Thursday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.	p.m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Moon	1620 April,	25d.	4h.	54-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d.	6h.	54-8m. p.m.
New Moon	"	18d.	8h.	18-1m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	25d.	6h.	37-4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th June 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and in the extreme north. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is slightly above the average at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at Mainpuri; night temperature is below the average there and at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is heavily clouded at Karachi, but is clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and in defect at Mount Abu. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is above the average at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is clear in north Gujarat and Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Surat and in Central India West; humidity is in excess at Bhuj. Day temperature is above the average at Surat; night temperature is nearly normal in the division.

The Central Provinces. The sky is clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at most stations. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual in the Berars; night temperature is also above normal at Raipur.

The Konkan. There has been nearly general rain. Karwar has had 3.73 in. Mormugao 1.22 in, and Ratnagiri 0.43 in. The sky is heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature is slightly above the average at Bombay and below it at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum has had 0.25 in. of rain. The sky is heavily clouded at Belgaum and Poona, but is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Malegaon and in Hyderabad. Day temperature is above the average at Malegaon and Hyderabad but is below it at Belgaum; night temperature is above normal at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given nearly general rain on the west coast as far north as Ratnagiri and a few falls in the south Bombay Deccan. The falls have been heavy at Mangalore, Calicut and Karwar which report 5.27 in., 3.18 in. and 3.73 in. respectively. The reported depression lies this morning off Ratnagiri and may move further in a northerly direction. Weather is squally and very unsettled on the west coast between Mangalore and Ratnagiri.

Nearly general rain is again likely in Malabar and in the Konkan. A few falls are probable in the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th June 1920.

Weather is squally off Canara owing to a depression in which a storm is perhaps forming. Rainfall has increased in the Deccan and Burma. It has been nearly general in Assam, on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan, and local in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, the west of the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, east Rajputana and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point three inches; Mergui one and a half; Tavoy two; Moulmein five; Toungoo three-quarters; Mayuyo one and a half; Dhubri one; Chittagong two; Narayanganj, Jalpaiguri, Balasore one and a half; Sambalpore three-quarters; Parbhani a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 7th JUNE 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 hrs	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (th)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	92.5	78.0	82	--	6.97	+2.91
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.1	71.4	78	0.03	2.51	+0.58
Rawalpindi	85.4	64 0	47	..	8.98	-2.50
Lahore	79.6	67.7	76	0.30	3.98	-0.58
Hissar	91.6	65.2	51	0.15	2.23	-0.42
Ambala	92.4	66.0	55	0.12	4.60	-1.96
Delhi	90.0	69.5	78	--	2.67	-1.31
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	96.4	69.2	74	0.24	2.47	+0.05
Mainpuri	95.5	67.4	83	0.55	3.08	-0.89
Jhansi	100.6	68 1	84	0.28	2.14	-0.56
Cawnpore	97.0	75.4	64	--	1.65	-0.90
Allahabad	95 8	77.2	65	--	1.38	-1.23
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	105.7	77.4	34	--	0.78	-0.59
Karachi	87.7	81.0	83	--	1.43	-1.22
Ajmer	94.2	70 4	52	--	3.82	+1.17
Jaipur	95.5	69.5	57	0.84	3.58	+1.41
Kotah	103.6	72.8	49	--	2.27	+0.44
Mount Abu	81.6	55.9	73	0.65	2.47	-0.73
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97 0	76.7	88	--	0.13	-0.48
Dwarka	90.8	82.1	83	--	1.10	-0.82
Veraval	87.4	80.8	87	--	1.21	-0.71
Rajkot	102.6	76.4	50	--	4.28	+2.53
Bhavnagar Para	103.2	76.8	45	--	5.68	+4.25
Surat	95.2	77.2	56	--	4.07	+3.06
Ahmedabad	102 9	71.8	67	0.08	2.74	+2.34
Deesa	103.6	67.8	74	1.70	2.86	+1.49
Neemuch	94.8	68.5	60	0.51	5.94	+4.69
Indore	97.6	68.1	45	--	5.90	+4.63
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	92.7	77 9	44	--	1.56	-1.38
Saugor	100.4	72 0	49	--	1.58	-1.19
Hoshangabad	101.1	67.8	73	0.37	4.59	+1.67
Khandwa	114.8	75.6	42	--	0.71	+5.52
Akola	106.2	76.8	50	0.14	1.88	-0.48
Amraoti	103.8	70.2	46	0.03	3.15	+0.84
Nagpur	101.5	71.4	41	0.06	3.21	-1.08
Chanda	105.1	84.2	57	--	2.55	-0.96
Raipur	99.6	69.2	50	--	2.82	-0.21
KONKAN—						
Bele um	92.0	81.6	73	--	1.60	+0.95
Ratnagiri	91.3	81.8	74	--	0.78	-0.84
Mormugao	89.4	75.8	88	0.25	7.75	-0.44
Karwar	92.8	79.0	86	0.12	5.85	+3.82
S.MRAT DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.0	70.2	86	0.97	2.80	+0.66
Ahmednagar	100.6	72.8	59	--	4.91	+3.11
Poona	98.8	72 0	67	--	8.62	+1.31
Sholapur	102.2	74.7	51	0.04	3.63	-0.71
Bijapur	98.4	71.8	72	0.19	3.00	+0.41
Belgaum	91.6	67.1	88	0.47	6.84	+0.04
Kurnagabad	101.1	77.7	51	--	3.16	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	105.7	71.4	45	--	3.28	-0.59
Hyderabad	98.8	75.2	69	--	12.64	+7.36
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.8	77.6	85	--	13.66	+6.44
Calicut	88.8	77.7	89	--	24.20	+15.64
Cocanada	91.8	77.8	79	0.78	18.40	+10.44
Colombo	88.	75.4	94	0.14	45.17	-1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.1	79.0	79	--	13.83	+5.87
Bellary	99.9	74.7	52	--	7.99	+1.88
Cuddapah	100.8	80.9	55	--	10.49	+4.04
Madras	93.8	80.0	74	--	47.41	+5.58
Carbatore	92 4	73.1	68	0.40	9.08	+3.66
Coimbatore	96.1	73.1	71	--	7.34	+1.03
Trichinopoly	100	80.6	74	--	35.5	+13.5
Madura	99	80.6	79	--	27	+15.7

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th June 1920 was 29.716 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.15 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .198 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer sisters above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make the corrections given.

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N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 4th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	--	5,600
-- -- Sales on Spec. & Exp	--	--
-- -- Sales of East Indian	--	100
-- -- Imports	-- --	--
Do. Americans Spot	-- --	29.0
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.	--	14.00
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	35.8
	Oct.	36.00
	Jan.	34.78
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	--
	Oct.	--

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool June 4th.

Months	To-day's price.
June,	25.78+00
July	25 46+52
Aug.	25 06+55
Sept.	24 60+51
Oct.	16 22+51
Nov.	21.78+51
Dec.	23.38+48
Jan.	23 01+48
Feb.	22.16+47
Mar.	22.31+42
April	21.05+41
May	21.78+37

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 4th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	--	6,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	--	--
-- -- to Continent	--	4,000
Futures at New York July	--	38.40—10
-- -- Oct.	--	30.10—14
-- -- Jan.	--	34.56—2
Spot Cotton at New York	--	40.00
-- -- Orleans	--	41.00
Futures at New Orleans July	--	38.56
-- -- Oct.	--	30.50
Fair Rio Coffee (N1. 7 Quality)	--	18 3/8
Demand Bills	--	3.90.25
Silver Commercial Bars	--	69 7/8
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	--	35,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	--	23,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	--	28,000
Week's Exports to Japan	--	10,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	--	1,918,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	--	897,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 4th

Session 2½%	--	60
Bar Silver Spot	--	68 7/8
-- 3 months' basis	--	66 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Business Small Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 16th ultimo.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/m.	--	6 13/16
-- Indian Bank Bills 6 m/m.	--	7 1/8
-- Fine Trade Bills 3 months	--	7 1/8
-- -- -- 6 --	--	7 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	--	105/5
Interest day to day loans	--	6
-- 7 day market loans	--	6 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	--	3/11
Japans 5%	--	46 3/4
Japan Paper 5%	--	50 1/2
Indian Stock 5% (Sterling Loan)	--	55
Government Securities 5%	--	50 3/4
Rs. On London at Paris Francs	--	51 00

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	--	573
Hongkong Bank	--	£110½
National Bank	--	652

WAR LOANS.

London, June 4th

Funding Loan 5%	--	88
Victory Loan 5%	--	178
--	--	98 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 4th.

WHEAT:

Soft Red Winter No. 2 Nominal	--	84
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	--	86

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Yellow Gaserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	--	£42½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 418 lbs. ex Ship May June Sellers	--	£38
Linseed Bombay per 418 lbs ex Ship June-July Sellers	--	143½
Linseed Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Quoted	--	138½
Rapeseed Bombay (second delivered per ton) June July Sellers	--	£16
Cotton Seed Bombay June July Sellers	--	£39
Linseed Calcutta June-July Sellers	--	£42/10

METALS:

Chilian best Selected Copper	--	£105
Standard Copper G. M. B.	--	£94½
Copper Brazers	--	£170
Yellow Metal	--	£81
Hard Spelter	--	£7
Corrugated Sheets	--	£50½

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Java No. 10 Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	--	97
Fine White Java, No. 10 Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	--	98
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	--	98

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Sellers	--	2/3½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Value	--	2/0½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 7.

On Saturday the market was entirely closed. The Marwadi bazaar to-day opened at Rs. 444 for Fully Good Broach July-August, declined to Rs. 441½, improved to Rs. 443½ and fell to Rs. 439½. The bazaar closed to-day at 1-45 p.m at Rs. 439½. The market at Colaba was also closed for forward business.

Ready cotton was quiet with only a very moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 1-45 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	439½
Fully Good Bengal	July	230
Fine Oomras	July	270
Southerns	June	462
"	July	461

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7th 1920.

(Market Rates)

Bank Telegraphic	--	2 0 1/2
Bank Demand	--	2 0 5/8
Docs. Acceptance 9m/s	--	2 1 5/8
Fin. Demand	--	278
American Dollars	--	250
Hongkong	--	204½
Shanghai	--	201
Japan	--	130
Singapore	--	110

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotation Rates

Bombay, June 7th.

	Rates per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 6 6
Bhapuri No. 10½	1 6 6
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 3 6
Bhapuri No. 8½	0 15 3
Japan No. 40/1	2 12 6
Do. No. 42/2	2 12 6
Do. No. 2/40	2 12 6

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th June 1920.

Cotton	--	8 954 Bales
Wheat	--	23 770 Qrs.
Linseed	--	9 149 "
Rape etc	--	8 274 "
Gingellyseed	--	488 "
Poppyseed	--	3,012 "
Groundnuts	--	941 "
Castorseed	--	252 "
Rice	--	1,887 "
Mirabollams	--	849 "
Cottonseed	--	9 051 "
Mowrahseed	--	Nil. "
Gram	--	3,933 "
Jowar	--	167 "
Maize	--	Nil. "
Barley	--	1,857 "
Buttree	--	948 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 7.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

1 T on London, 2/0½.
D D on London, 2/0-5/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/1¼.
D D on Paris, Francs 480.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Francs 555.
T T on Japan, Rs. 135 N.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 120 N.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.89¼.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 50.60.
London Silver Spot D. 56½.
London Silver Forward T. 56-5/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Bonds 88.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent Paper, 59/4.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 67.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 64/8.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 9 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed steady with limited business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahmedabad Advance 2350, Alliance Cotton 400, Bombay Dyeing 3405, Bombay Cotton 1280, Bradbury 750, Century 1125, Central India 4640, Colaba Land 2880, Crescent 647/8, Currimbhoy 1125, David 1440, Fazulbhoy 1695, Finlay 1235, Indian Bleaching 240, Indore-Malwa 575, Kastoorchand 2250, Kohinoor 3640, M Petit 5600, Madhavrao Scindia 385, New Great 945, Pearls 1230, Phoenix 995, Shapurji 357/8, Simplex 807/8, Standard 2950, Swan 1210, Swadeshi 4650, Alcock 935, Bombay-Burma 805, Bombay-Burma N I 300 pr, Bt. Burmah Petroleum 22/4, Bombay Tramway 1065, Bombay Steam 465, Bundi Cement 50/8, Indian Cement 520, Katni ord 810, Katni def 1500, New India Insurance 24 pr, Shivrajpur 91, Tata ord 177/8, Tata def 1055, Tata Hydro 1200, Tata Oil 402/8, Scindia Steam 11/8 pr, Tata Bank 50/8.

COTTON RETURNS.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay by rail and sea (foreign and coastwise) during the week ending 22nd May 1920 were 100,313 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 52,746 bales and 54,785, bales in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918, respectively. The total arrivals of raw cotton into bombay from the beginning of the present season (1st September, 1919) to 22nd May, 1920, were 2,757,676 bales as against 1,872,668 bales in the corresponding period of 1918-19 and 1,758,019 bales in 1917-18.

The exports of raw cotton from Bombay by sea to foreign countries during the month April 1920, were 228,385 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 116,519 bales and 129,769 bales in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918, respectively.

The estimated stock of raw cotton in Bombay on the 20th May, 1920, was 1,275,000 bales, as against 1,100,000 bales at about the corresponding date of 1919.

In the month of March, 1920, the quantity of yarn spun in Indian mills was 49 million lbs and that of woven goods manufactured was over 28 millions lbs, as compared with 56 and nearly 28 millions lbs, respectively, during the corresponding month of 1919. The value of woven goods manufactured in Indian mills, as far as reported, amounted to about Rs. 5 crores in the month of March 1920, as compared with Rs. 4 crores during the corresponding month of 1919.

The total imports during the week ending 22nd May, 1920, of cotton piece-goods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 34 million yards, as against 7 million yards and 7 million yards in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918 respectively. The total quantity of piece-goods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras amounted to 940 tons, as against 2,325 tons in 1919 and 1,227 tons in 1918.

THE RICE POSITION.

The estimated arrivals of paddy and rice expressed in cargo rice by rail and boat into Rangoon and Bassein from 1st January to 22nd May 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of 1919, were approximately as below:—

RANGOON.

From 1st January to 22nd May 1920. By rail 244,500 tons. By boat 911,100 tons. Total 1,155,100 tons. From 1st January to 24th May, 1919. Total 942,300 tons.

BASSEIN.

From 1st January to 22nd May, 1920. By rail 29,800 tons; By boat 215,200 tons Total 245,000 tons. From 1st January to 24th May 1919. Total 220,200 tons

Taking the same period for comparison, the imports of rice into Calcutta by all routes amounted to 204,911 tons in 1920, as against 410,515 tons in 1919.

Rice entered for shipment to foreign ports at Rangoon and Calcutta from 1st January to 22nd May, 1920, amounted to 332,208 tons and 6,588 tons, respectively, as against 221,842 tons and 19,415 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

The coastwise exports of rice from Rangoon to all India, excluding Burma provincial ports, during the week ending 22nd May, 1920, amounted to 8,512 tons, of which 200 tons were consigned to Calcutta.

WHEAT RETURNS.

The returns show that the total imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea into the ports of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta during the week ending 22nd May, 1920, were 10,330 tons, as against 7,365 tons and 28,410 tons for the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918, respectively. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries amounted to 145 tons, as against 52 tons and 16,406 tons in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918, respectively.

The quantities imported in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918 were 127,153 tons and 184,485 tons, respectively.

There were no imports of wheat from Australia into British India during the month of April 1920.

The exports of wheat by sea to foreign countries, from 1st April, 1920 to 22nd May, 1920 were:—

	Tons.
From Bombay	 344
,, Karachi	 945
,, Calcutta	 150
Total	 1,439

The quanties exported in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918 were 1,382 tons and 97,734 tons respectively.

JUNAGADH ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please insert the following few lines in your well-known paper?

I was greatly astonished to read the explanation given by the Diwan Bahadur Chhajuram in your paper; and so also were the educated public of Junagadh. The reply is quite a simple one but it is also an entirely unexpected one. I do not sang that the Diwan Bahadur was not idle when he left Junagadh, but I mean to say and the people of Junagadh think, that his illness was not the "prime" cause of his leaving the place. The reason why His Highness the Nawab Saheb paid the Diwan Bahadur his salary for all the three months together at a time is really a mysterious one. The public is quite in the dark to know what it indicates. It probably. Show that H. H. the Nawab Saheb does not wish the Diwan bahadur to return as the Diwan of Junagadh. Is it not possible that the Diwan Bahadur may recover earlier than three months? All this mystery have placed the people of Junagadh in an uneasy state of mind and their hope regarding the Diwan Bahadur's return as the Diwan is nearly frustrated. So, I shall humbly request the Diwan Bahadur to make the matter clear as far as he can and thus oblige the public.

It is really my duty to mention that the present Acting Diwan is a very able and kind officer, but he is proved often too kind and consequently overlooks the gross and unpardonable faults of his subordinates who fearles by harass the people.

I am really very sorry to trouble the Diwan Bahadur while he is not keeping good health, but I hope he will excuse me the same and will be kind enough to give an early and satisfactory reply.

At present, the people of Junagadh really need a strong and able Diwan like the Diwan Bahadur.—Yours, etc.,

O. B. PATHAMALZANT.

Junagadh, May 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The explanation by Diwan Chhajuram about his leaving Junagadh Service owing to ill-health published in the 'Bombay Chronicle' of 24th instant, does not explain anything. Let, the Diwan explain as to why the Agent to the Governor was in Junagadh on the 10th May, and as to whether he is to revert to Junagadh service when he is restored to health. Increase of pay of Mr. Fakir from Rs. 400 to 1,000 and to Rs. 1,250 on the day of Mr. Chhajuram's retirement and splendid Inams to the Police Superintendent, Mr. Dhirubhai and to Private Kamdar, Mr. Vasavda, and the Port Officer and the retirement of Dr. Narsidas—that selfies and able doctor before the extention period expired—why do they synchronize with the retirement of Mr. Chhajuram Let, the Agent to the Governor and the Junagadh authorities and Mr. Chhajuram explain.—Yours, etc.

KATHIAWAR.

A CRUEL PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give this a little space in your paper and oblige.

Every evening when returning from my daily walk I hear reports of guns near the barracks and on enquiry I learn that student officers of the school of small arms here are shooting flying foxes which come to eat the berries on the Banian and Peepal trees that surround their quarters. I do not know if this is an additional course of the class sanctioned by the Simla Headquarters in which they have to gain efficiency. If this is not it is time for the commandant to stop this crusade against these innocent creatures and command the students who indulge themselves in this sport not to waste their military spirit and energy but to keep them in reserve till a fit emergency for them occurs.—Yours, etc.

Satara, May 30.

KANARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being a native of Karwar proper, and having read the Musalman's opinion in the Conference with regard to the Khilafat question I beg of you to allow me to say a few things through your esteemed paper, in contradiction to the statement from the chairman of the Reception Committee, of the Kanara District Conference that appeared in your issue of the 24th inst., to the effect that the Khilafat resolution proved satisfactory to all and the Mussalman especially conveyed their thanks to the President. This statement is quite absurd. Your correspondent has correctly ventilated the true feelings of the Musalman that they were greatly dissatisfied with the Khilafat resolution as adopted in the Conference.

The unsympathetic attitude of the president and his supporters, so disgusted the Musalman section of the gathering that they were compelled to convene a separate meeting to attend to the Khilafat question. For this the poor Musalmans had to undergo manifold difficulties for want of proper help, and even attempts were made to prevent the meeting.

I trust this will clear the misunderstandings.—Yours, etc.,

SULEMANKHAN UMERKHAN,
of Karwar.

Vasco-de-Gama, 25th May.

1914 Mesopotamia Stars which have been awarded to the members of the late Bengal Ambulance Corps have been received in Calcutta. An early and suitable opportunity will be taken to distribute them publicly. (A.P.)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

The following is the complete list of successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

Nos.—29, 87, 317, 330, 347, 377, 413, 465, 466, 492, 626, 1030, 1037, 1083.

SECOND CLASS.

Nos.—4, 14, 19, 20, 23, 25, 30, 36, 39, 41, 44, 56, 62, 63, 74, 76, 88, 97, 98, 101, 106, 108, 118, 130, 142, 153, 163, 169, 172, 180, 185, 197, 229, 239, 250, 267, 274, 291, 292, 295, 296, 298, 311, 315, 316, 320, 327, 329, 338, 344, 346, 349, 354, 355, 359, 368, 369, 376, 386, 389, 390, 391, 402, 420, 462, 464, 468, 472, 479, 497, 500, 502, 503, 506, 509, 520, 525, 528, 529, 532, 533, 542, 544, 545, 551, 556, 560, 567, 571, 575, 583, 594, 605, 611, 612, 618, 619, 639, 646, 647, 648, 661, 664, 680, 694, 716, 727, 732, 754, 760, 767, 782, 806, 818, 844, 856, 876, 879, 914, 924, 944, 963, 968, 970, 1001, 1004, 1005, 1007, 1008, 1011, 1012, 1014, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1026, 1029, 1043 1046, 1055, 1059, 1060, 1081, 1084, 1088, 1091, 1102, 1103, 1109, 1110, 1116, 1139, 1148, 1150, 1151, 1154, 1163, 1164, 1168, 1169, 1195, 1239, 1241, 1305, 1312, 1338, 1360, 1370, 1390, 1391, 1397, 1400, 1416, 1424, 1434, 1437, 1443, 1457, 1459, 1472, 1474, 1475, 1483.

PASS.

Nos.—3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 24, 32, 45, 47, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 60, 67, 69, 70, 75, 79, 80, 85, 86, 89, 93, 94, 95, 99, 102, 103, 104, 105, 109, 113, 117, 119, 120, 122, 123, 126, 128, 129, 133, 134, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 143, 145, 148, 152, 161, 162, 165, 167, 168, 170, 171, 173, 176, 177, 178, 181, 182, 183, 186, 188, 189, 192, 195, 196, 198, 201, 206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214, 216, 217, 219, 225, 228, 230, 232, 236, 237, 238, 240, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 252, 254, 256, 257, 259, 261, 262,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association meeting, Marwadi Bazaar, at noon.

Mr. E. Wood's lecture on "Education for Citizenship," at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Apollo Street, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. F. Harvey to preside.

THURSDAY, June 10.

Mr. E. Wood's lecture on "Mind and its Powers," Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. V. S. Trilokekar to preside.

FRIDAY, June 11.

Mr. E. Wood's lecture on "Pleasure and Pain," Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr.	Dep.
	H.M.	H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr.	Dep.
	H.M.	H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rates on the 3rd instant were 392½ and on the 4th 391.

NEW PATRONS OF HINDU GYMKHANA.

Messrs. S. B. Karpe and K. B. Mandke well-known contractors of Bombay, recently becam Patrons of the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana of Poona by paying Rs. 800 and 500 respectively.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

There were 130 deaths in the city of Bombay on Sunday as against 181 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 5 attacks and 4 deaths from cholera, 1 attack and 2 deaths from plague and 2 attacks and 3 deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

FOR EAST CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd., Madras notifies the following transit times on Cablegrams:—

India to Australia:—Full rates, 120 hrs.: Deferreds, 125 hrs. Australia to India:—Full rate 28 hrs, Deferreds 30 hrs.

SUICIDE WHILE OF UNSOUND MIND.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Shavakshah Hiraji Khambatta, aged 34, who threw himself out of the window whilst of unsound mind, and was injured. He died in the hospital. The jury returned a verdict in similar terms.

REOPENING OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Bombay High Court reopened yesterday after the long summer vacation. On the Appellate Side the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Fawcett presided in the First Court. The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Crump presided in the Second Court.

On the Original Side there were two courts, one presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and the other by the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Mr. Justice Marten will commence work from Thursday.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

Mr. Krishnarao Patade, Superintendent of the Depressed Classes Mission announces receipts of the following donations to the Depressed Classes Mission, at Poona during the months of January to May 1920:—

Raja Bansilal, Rs. 100; Mrs. Gitabai Balamukand, Rs. 115; Mr. S. A. Manurkar, Rs. 100; Mr. Lalgiri Bhodgiri, Rs. 100; Rao Saheb Pappanna, Rs. 55; Mr. V. G. Gokhale Rs. 20; Mr. A. B. Kamat, Rs. 15 Mr. Ganesh Wasudeo Sane, Rs. 8; Mr. V. S. Phatak Rs. 5; Mr. Keshawrao J. Khandre, Rs. 5; Mr. S. Ramarafanam Rs. 5; Mr. Bipin Chandro Ghosha Rs. 2.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN SALINE NASAL DOUCHE.

From Monday the 7th instant Dr. Vaman Baji Kulkarni has been giving demonstrations on saline nasal douche at Batliwalla Dharamshala Foras Road, every morning from 7 to 9, to ladies and children giving special advice to individual intractible chronic cases of cold and coughs. He will give visits to bunglows and chawls for demonstrations of nasal douche if conveyance is arranged by the parties between 9 and 11 a.m. In the evening he will be glad to give by arrangements demonstrations between 7-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. at hotels and clubs. Donations if any received will go towards the promotion of the objects of the League. All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Common Salt Research League, Batliwalla Dharmashala, Foras Road, Bombay.

GOA PORTUGUESE SEAMEN'S CLUB.

A general meeting of the Goa Portuguese Seamen's Club was held on Saturday last at the office of the Portuguese Seafarers' Union. Mr. J. E. Crasto occupied the chair. The meeting was convened to place before the general body of the members the resolutions passed by the Committee which was appointed at a previous meeting to enquire into the affairs of the above Club. The meeting unanimously approved of the following resolutions of the Committee:—

(1) That immediate steps be taken to wind up the Goa Portuguese Seamen's Club; (2) that the Committee be empowered to engage solicitors and counsel to give effect to resolution I, and to collect subscriptions for that purpose; (3) that the widest publicity should be given to the decision of the meeting for winding up the Club, and suggestions invited as to the most effective means of carrying out their decision.

SIR CHIMANLAL ON THE HIGH COURT BENCH.

BOMBAY BAR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Hon Sir. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad whose appointment as additional Judge of the High Court of Bombay was announced some time ago took his seat on the Bench yesterday at 11-30 a.m. He sat in the same court in which the Hon. Sir Frank Beaman used to sit. The whole court was crowded with barristers, advocates and solicitors.

After his Lordship took his seat Mr. D. N. Bahadurji as the most senior member of the Bar congratulated him on behalf of the Bar.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji said: Before your Lordship takes your seat on the Bench, your Lordship will permit me on behalf of myself and members of the Bar to accord you a hearty welcome to the Bench. I do not think I need say anything about your Lordship's career and personality as they are well-known to all of us. I give a hearty welcome to your Lordship.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal in replying said: Mr. Bahadurji and members of the Bar, I feel very grateful to you for your kind words of welcome and the way in which you have received my appointment to the Bench. I may tell you that it is with great hesitation that I have exchanged the pleasures of the Bar for the isolation of the Bench. I assure you that I will very much miss the pleasant company of the members of the Bombay Bar Library, that I used to enjoy during the little time that I could snatch from my usual work at the Bar. I may tell you, gentlemen, I have no doubt I will receive co-operation from the Bar in the discharge of my duties. And I may assure you that I am one of those who regard the members of the Bar as helpful towards the administration of justice and not as a hindrance to expeditious justice. And it would be in that light that I would receive the co-operation of the members of the Bombay Bar. I trust with their co-operation I will be able to perform my duties to the satisfaction of the members of the Bar and the public. Gentlemen, I say the judges have to do justice between the parties appearing before them. I am one of those who firmly believe that it is not only necessary that you should do justice, but that the litigants appearing before the Court must feel that justice is being done. For this purpose it is desirable to give a full hearing to the parties and this involves the corresponding obligation on the members of the Bar not to waste public time. With the co-operation in the manner I have indicated I hope to be able to do my work with the approbation of the members of the Bar and the public. I thank you gentlemen for the manner in which you have received my appointment.

CALCUTTA WORKINGMEN'S INSTITUTION.

The social service movement has not made as great headway in Calcutta as it has made in Bombay. It is, however, gratifying to note that efforts are being made in Calcutta to come in a line with Bombay. The Calcutta Workingman's Institution, which has been in existence for the last eleven years, furnishes a good example of the new zeal for social service which is making itself felt in Calcutta. The Institution, besides providing for the elementary education of working men and their children, has made arrangements to impart instruction in book-binding, envelope-making and such other handicrafts. It is also a social centre where healthy recreation is provided for the labouring classes, while free medical advice and relief is also given. It is unfortunate that so useful an institution should be rather poorly endowed with funds, in spite of the fact that among its "sympathisers" are numerous men of light and leading in Calcutta.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION SEVASHRAM KANKHAL.

With reference to the appeal for funds in aid of the above institution, published in our issue of Friday last, we are asked to state that donations, however small, will be thankfully received by the Superintendent, Ramkrishna Mission Sevashram, Kankhal P. O., District Saharanpur, U. P.

A PATHAN FATALLY STABBED.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Pathan Dinmahomed Gobar, aged about 35.

The deceased and Fatma, the woman who is alleged to have stabbed him, lived on the first floor of a chawl at Madanpura, and were neighbours. At 1-30 a.m. on Saturday Abdul Sakoor, who occupied a room opposite to that of the deceased, heard a noise as if some one was pushing his door. Abdul opened his door and he saw the deceased in a stooping posture holding the leg of a charpoy with one hand; the deceased said he had been stabbed by Fatma. Fatma was taken into custody and the wounded man was taken to the hospital. The deceased had an incised wound about one inch and a half, opening in the abdomen cavity; he had another wounded on the cheek. He died in the hospital on Sunday evening.

Fatma said the deceased threatened to stab her with the knife if she got up. She told him that she wanted to drink water, but she would not, and said if she shouted he would kill her. He put the knife on the ground and was shutting the window when she stabbed him. He came into her room from the window, and he went out of it when he was stabbed.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a stab wound on the abdomen inflicted with a clasp knife by the suspected woman, Fatmabai.

The deceased stated in the hospital that Fatma and her husband had borrowed Rs. 27 from him a year ago. A few days he had asked for the return of the money, but they denied all knowledge of the transaction. He was sleeping on the cot in front of his door, when the woman stabbed him, as stated above.

Fatmabai is alleged to have stated that her husband had gone to sleep outside and she slept inside the room and kept the window open. She woke up at 1 a.m. when she found the Pathan trying to outrage her. She got up and struggled with him, and when she found that the Pathan was determined to carry out his intentions she stabbed him with a knife.

THE HUNTER REPORT.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEWS.

The "Leader" publishes the following letter:—

Sir,—I confess I share in a large measure the disappointment felt by the Indian public at the result of the Hunter Committee. The majority report seems to have gone on the principle of the minimum of necessary condemnation; it appears studious to defend all but the patently indefensible, and to use of the latter the mildest language possible compatible with disapproval. It even receded behind this position in its refusal to blame General Dyer for failing to provide for medical aid, and in this respect it is difficult to defend it from the charge of fallousness. A lack of sensitiveness to the humanitarian issue and of any generous capacity for moral indignation comes out again when it characterises a brutal massacre as merely a grave error. These are defects hard to forgive, and to me as an Englishman painful to have to acknowledge.

But I write now chiefly to suggest that our disappointment should not blind us to the fact that great and solid gain has been achieved for India—chiefly, I think in two important points. First, the Government of India, still more unequivocally the Cabinet, have repudiated the Prussian principles and methods enunciated and followed by General Dyer, and they have so far acted on their repudiation as to deprive him of the power henceforth to carry out these principles here again. Secondly, they have both realised that unrestricted martial law is fraught with grave dangers of injustice, and they have initiated steps to provide safeguard and limitations to its future exercise. I cannot doubt that the result of these two facts will be to make impossible a repetition of the Punjab Reign of Terror of 1919. Even if adequate redress and adequate punishment are not meted out to the victims and offenders of the past we may find some consolation at least in this assurance for the future. We cannot hope, I fear, to get anything done beyond what the Secretary of State's despatch indicates. There is little evidence in the press comments from England so far of any considerable body of opinion likely to influence Parliament in the direction of more drastic measures. In this country the English press is all but unanimous in its disapproval of even the majority report's excessively mild censure. A certain proportion of Englishmen in India suffer (in the language of pathological psychology) from a sedition and mutiny complex, which tends to distort their judgment. (I do not mean to suggest that Indians are free from corresponding preconceptions). But however newspaper editors may rage, and individuals take counsel together to make national martyrs of Dyer and his kindred spirits, no administration will in future dare to leave whole districts at the mercy of the irresponsible vagaries and the crude Prussianism of the military: nor will any military 'hero' (as the English press in India itself is complaining) venture again to inflict wholesale slaughter on an unarmed crowd *pour encourager lesautres*.

I am yours faithfully,

C. B. YOUNG.

May, 30.

RATES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

The following new rates for foreign telegrams have been notified with effect from the 7th June, 1920. The rates per word for private telegrams to the undermentioned countries from India or Burma will be as follows:—

Aden, Perim via Bombay, Re. 0-13; Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai via Madras, Re. 1-2; Australia via Madras, Re. 1-8.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA—

Nyassaland via Bombay—Aden, Re. 1-10; Northern Rhodesia via Bombay—Aden, Re. 1-10; Southern Rhodesia via Bombay—Aden, Re. 1-8.

EUROPE—

All countries except Germany and German Austria via Eastern, Re. 1; Germany and German Austria via London, Re. 1-4.

HEDJAZ (ARABIA)—

Medina via Aden—Souakim, Rs. 2-5; Djedda and Mecca via Aden—Souakim, Re. 1-14; Hongkong via Madras, Re. 0-15; Japan via Madras, Re. 1-11; Madagascar via Bombay—Aden, Re. 1-15; Malacca via Madras, Re. 0-13; Mauritius via Bombay—Aden, Re. 1-6; Mesopotamia via Fao, Re. 0-10; Mozambique via Bombay—Aden, Re. 1-6; New Zealand via Madras, Re. 1-11; Palestine via Easter, Re. 1-3; Penang, Singapore via Madras, Re. 0-13.

PERSIA—

Bunder Abbas via Karachi, Re. 0-12; other offices including Bushire via Karachi, Re. 0-11.

PERSIAN GULF—

Charbar via Karachi, Re. 0-3; Jask, Henjam, Muscat via Karachi, Re. 0-6; Bahrein, Lingah via Karachi, Re. 0-10; Seychelles via Bombay—Aden, Re. 1-6; Siam via Moulmein (From India), Re. 0-11; Siam via Moulmein (From Burma), 0-9; Tasmania via Madras, Re. 1-8.

UNITED STATES—

Boston, New York via Eastern—N. A. Cables, Re. 1-10; Philadelphia, Washington via Eastern—N. A. Cables, Re. 1-11; Chicago via Eastern—N. A. Cables, Re. 1-12; Union of South Africa via Bombay—Aden, Re. 1-6; Yemen (Arabia) via Bombay—Aden, Re. 1-3; Zanzibar via Bombay—Aden, Re. 1-5.

For further particulars apply to the local telegraph office.

"EVERYMAN'S REVIEW" JULY COMPETITION.

We have received the following for publication:—

It will be remembered that a drama in prose entitled Subhadra was published during last year in "Everyman's Review" The first two acts were published in the May issue and the third and fourth acts in the June issue. The author of the Drama, the late Mr. K. Lakshmana Rao, has left the drama incomplete. A special prize of Rs. 50 will be awarded to the competitor who completes the play by writing up such further scenes as will make the drama an artistic whole and whose effort is considered to be the best by the Committee of Judges.

Competitions should reach the Review Office, Kanara Press, Madras on or before the 20th of July. The right of publication will be the property of the Kanara Press, Madras.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, Special Session, Bombay, 1918, will be held to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms.

TURKISH PEACE TERMS

NEGATION OF PLEDGES.

MESSRS. AMEER ALI AND ROBERT'S PROTEST.

The following letters on Turkish Peace terms appeared in "The Times" in mail week:—

Sir,—The peace terms offered to Turkey, the text of which appeared in your issue of yesterday, fill me with amazement; amazement at the absolute negation of the Prime Minister's pledge of January 5, 1918, which served its purpose at the time; amazement at the contemptuous, not to say cynical, disregard of the feelings of a hundred millions of the King's subjects, and at the utter ignoring of the jurisdical considerations on which alone the hope of a durable peace in Asia can be based; for the repercussion of these peace terms is not likely to be confined to the disintegrated and dismembered Ottoman Empire. There is no comparison between the terms imposed on Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria and those now "offered" to Turkey. Even the arch-enemy fared better. The terms to Turkey are avowedly more than punitive; they show no intention of constituting an independent Turkey capable of existence within "the homeland of the Turkish race"; she is in fact wiped out as an independent State, although her independence is a *sine qua non* to the maintenance of the Caliphate. It is too late now to refer to the lofty principle of self-determination for which we went to war. But surely it would be more consonant with justice, humanity, as well as policy, whilst amputating the limbs, to leave intact the trunk, so as to enable it to recover in time some elements of life. The peace terms to Turkey may gratify ecclesiastical hatred and lift the Pan-Islamic nightmare. But what of the ultimate consequences?"

Yours faithfully,

AMEER ALI.

May 13.

Sir,—There is one point about the Peace Treaty with Turkey which English opinion must not overlook, if we are to understand the feelings aroused by it among Indian Moslems. In the debate on the future position of Constantinople in the House of Commons on February 26 last the Prime Minister justified himself by quoting and interpreting a previous declaration given by him on behalf of the nation two years before, in January, 1918. These were the words of his own which he quoted (Hansard, cols. 1960-1964):—

"Nor are we fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary, or to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor which are predominantly Turkish in race. . . . While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople—the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea being internationalized and neutralized—Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine are, in our judgment, entitled to a recognition of their separate national conditions."

It has been sometimes contended that these words were in reality an offer to the Turks conditional on their prompt making of a separate peace. But the Prime Minister in that debate would have nothing to say to such an interpretation. "The declaration," he said, "was specific; it was unqualified, and it was very deliberate. . . It was a perfectly deliberate pledge given after full consultation with all parties." He explained its motive. It was partly to reassure the workers at home about the unaggressiveness of our war aims. "But there was a second reason. The Mahomedan population of India was disturbed, and they wanted a reassurance." He explained that after the giving of the pledge recruiting had gone up in India, and he declared:—

"We gave a solemn pledge, and they accepted it; and they are disturbed at the prospect of our not abiding by it. . . . Unless we retained the Turks at Constantinople, it would be regarded as a gross breach of faith on the part of the British Empire."

So far, I should submit, the Prime Minister was clearly right. In deference to the sentiments of Indian Moslems—one quarter of the population of the British Empire—who in the strain of the war had acted with loyalty, the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation had pledged us—as he himself asseverates—to the retention of Constantinople by the Turks. After the giving of the pledge in January, 1918, no other course was open to us.

But then what about Thrace and the Smyrna district? If the pledge is binding as respects Constantinople, how can it be thrown over as respects Thrace and the Smyrna territory, which are clearly included—in the case of Thrace specifically, in the terms of the above-quoted pledge? How can it be contended that the large area round Smyrna, which is evidently to be surrendered after a short delay to Greece, is not "one of the renowned lands of Asia Minor which are predominantly Turkish in race"? If the declaration was a pledge to the Indian Moslems on the part of the nation, it is binding as a whole. We cannot pick and choose, keeping some of its terms and violating others. If the eviction of the Turks from Constantinople can rightly be "regarded as a gross breach of faith on the part of the British Empire," their eviction from Smyrna and Thrace is equally a gross breach of faith. There is no escape from it, and the further words of the Prime Minister apply:—

"Were we to have broken faith with them the Indian Moslems in the hour of victory? We might go to them and say:—"The circumstances have changed; we gave you this promise in January, 1918." You might have said so but I will tell you what they would have said. Whenever the British word was given again in the East, they would have said:—"Yes, you mean to keep faith, but you will always somehow or other find an unanswerable reason when the time comes for breaking it." There is nothing which would damage British power in Asia more than the feeling that you could not trust the British word. That is the danger, of course. It would be a fatal reputation for us.

No one would be so reckless as to say a single word that might still further inflame Moslem opinion in India, where feeling has intensified during the regrettable delay in making the Treaty; and the Indian Moslems ought at least to realize that it is in deference to their representations alone, as the Prime Minister admitted in the debate, that the Turks have kept Constantinople. But these deliberate pledges of the Prime Minister are better known in detail and are more commonly appealed to in India than in England. It would be idle to ignore or slur over the fact that the Treaty is being attacked from this standpoint. If there is any "unanswerable" reply to the charge of breach of faith—what it can be I fail to see—it ought to be given. The Prime Minister may regard his own word lightly, if he chooses, but he has no right to break a pledge given on behalf of the nation. It is incredible that such a pledge should not have been kept in the letter and in the spirit.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES ROBERTS.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF PARSI YOUTH.

REWARD OF RS. 5,000 FOR TRACING HIM.

A correspondent writes:—

On Monday the 31st ultimo a very mysterious incident happened. It appears that Mr. Pestonji Khushro M. Banaji, a Parsi youth aged 27 manages the oil mill of his father at Belvedore Road, called the Alliance Oil Mill. Every evening after finishing his work at the mill he used to return home at Daburnum Road, Gamdevi, and every second or third day used to bring home the cash of the mill with him. On Monday the 31st ultimo he left the mill in a motor car which he drove himself, taking with him cash to the value of about Rs. 2,600. That night, the family of Mr. Pestonji, on not finding him at home at the usual time began to be anxious about his return, and so his uncle Mr. Navroji went in a motor car to enquire about him. On his way to the mill he happened to see a motor car lying in a bye-lane near the Northbrooke Gardens, which he identified to be that of Mr. Pestonji. Mr. Navroji, believing that the motor car must have been left there by his nephew owing to some accident to the car returned home to enquire, if the latter had returned but not seeing him there the family felt very concerned about the safety of the youth and at once informed the police who made prompt enquiries everywhere the very night but no trace of the unfortunate youth has been found. It is now exactly a week, still there is no trace of the youth, and the mystery as yet remains unravelled. Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the youth. This is perhaps the first accident of its kind in Bombay when a youth, in a busy thoroughfare, has thus mysteriously disappeared from a motor-car. The consensus of opinion is that it is due to foul work by some daring bravados.

A reward of rupees five thousand has been announced in the papers by the father of Mr. Pestonji, to be paid to anyone whose information leads to a satisfactory tracing out of the youth.

(Continued from column 6.)

ness men would all figure. My informant seemed to be strongly of the opinion that one of the first problems to occupy the attention of the Brussels Conference would be, or, rather, ought to be—although a good deal of opposition to the suggestion was sure to be encountered—the problem of German reparation. He considered that the Supreme Council now about to meet at San Remo should refer to the World Financial Conference the decision as to the total indemnity to be exacted of Germany, in accordance with her capacity to pay. And, he added, since her capacity to pay must depend very largely on the assistance in the way of credits Germany will receive from neutral as well as from Allied States, and since these States will hardly consent to rehabilitate Germany by important advances without specific security for those advances, it is difficult to see how the Conference in question can be precluded from propounding its views as to the most suitable allocation of those securities. He admitted, however, that this was a rather thorny subject, which, unless treated with great openness and every sympathy and consideration for France's needs in general and her rights under the Reparation Clauses of the Treaty, might generate a good deal of suspicion and unpleasantness among both Allies and neutrals. That is precisely why he advocated open discussion.

The same banking authority also held that, while the majority of the neutral States would be found willing, on business as on humanitarian grounds, to contribute towards the reconstruction of the devastated States, and the setting up of new States, there would be found to be very strict limits to their capacity for such considered charity. Of the smaller States it might be said that while the amounts required to help them to their feet might be comparatively small, their chaotic administration conditions and their political instability were hardly attractive to prospective lenders. Moreover, the inclination to help themselves was not everywhere equally apparent. Some advantage might be gained from the standardisation of their several currencies, but it was not so much a question of standardising the face values of their [illegible] circulations as of obtaining the proper backing in specie and exports. Finally, when one came to the case of great countries like Germany, France and Italy, at present overwhelmed, both morally and materially, by their economic burdens, it was evident that here self-help in the shape of more work and heavier taxation was the primary, indeed, the only conceivable substantial remedy. For the main requirements of these States could never be met from external borrowings. The lenders on such a scale simply could not be found, and the sooner this fact were faced the better.

EUROPE'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

WHAT IT SHOULD DO.

We publish below some further representative newspaper comments on the International Financial Conference summoned by the Council of the League of Nations. The Conference will meet some time this month:—

The following appeared in "the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" on 22nd April:

The significance of the step just taken by the Council of the League of Nations must not be underestimated. The wish, expressed in the Vissering-memorandum, of summoning an International Conference is practically fulfilled. Much precious time has, it is true, been lost; but the essential fact is that what is now being done appears to be actuated by that spirit which alone can achieve the difficult task of European reconstruction. The first duty of the neutral States represented at the Conference will be to assure the triumph of this spirit. It may therefore be asked with some insistence, whether the time has not yet come for the smaller neutral States—Holland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries—to come to some agreement as to the policy to be followed at the Conference. It would be better still if they could join together in formulating proposals which might form a basis of the discussions. But even if this cannot be done, it is important that agreement should be reached. Indeed, unless the signs of the times are deceptive, it would be advantageous to these small neutral States, for them to come into contact with each other in connection with the great questions of international politics. The negotiations which took place at the Hague last February concerning a Permanent Court of International Justice have already proved that the idea exists. In the question of International Credit the interests of these countries are again similar, as all of them will be classed among the so-called "lending countries."

If the Conference has definite results, that is to say, if it does not confine itself to theoretical considerations but if it succeeds in setting up an organisation capable of energetically taking in hand the re-construction of shattered Europe, a second and not less important object will have been attained. Only in this way, indeed, can the League of Nations develop. There must be no vain confidence in a sudden change in the character of the peoples. Only an organisation growing up on soil already prepared has any chance of success. The League of Nations has already established such a living organisation from the point of view of Labour.

In establishing a strong organisation able to take in hand the setting up of an International Credit, a second centre of activity will be formed from which the League of Nations will be able to extend its sphere of work, side by side with the growth of the international idea.

"GAZETTE DE HOLLAND" (THE HAGUUE.)

The following appeared in the "Gazette De Holland (the Hague) on April 12th:—

In addition to the question of a mandate for Armenia the Council of the League of Nations will, at its Paris Meeting, have to consider the invitations to the great International Financial Conference which is to be held next May in Brussels, under the auspices of the League.

Not only the belligerent nations will take part in this Conference, but also the neutrals, who will indeed be called upon to play an important part, since the possibility of carrying out certain financial measures will depend on them alone. The real nature of the situation must be clearly understood on the one hand the belligerents with their treasuries empty and an accumulating load of debt, on the other the nations into whose coffers the resources of the belligerent nations have flowed.

The former are incapable of recovering without assistance: the latter are threatened economically by the exhaustion of the former. It is to be hoped that in bringing the two camps together, agreement may be reached regarding a scheme which would pave the way to less complicated and wasteful international economic relations than those now existing. These relations at present only tend to increase the poverty of nations already impoverished. This is the way to financial ruin. It will be a bitter disappointment to the whole world if the Brussels Conference does not evolve a scheme which gives some hope of solving the present difficulties.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

The following extract is from "the Daily Telegraph" dated April 14th:—

In connection with the world conference on finance, to be held in Brussels next month on the close of the San Remo conference, I was privileged yesterday to ascertain the very frank views of the head of a city financial institution of cosmopolitan scope and renown. The distinguished banker described himself, to me as a moderate optimist in regard to the prospects of the conference in question, which should not be confused with that appointed to discuss towards the end of the present month the economic future of Central Europe only. It has not yet been settled to what extent, at the Brussels Conference, the official and unofficial elments of each of the participating States will be represented by their respective delegations. The soundest representation would appear to be the most comprehensive, under which Government experts, economists of independent standing and private bankers and other practical [illegible]

(Continued in column 5.)

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1920, instead of on the 5th instant, as previously notified.

By order of the Board,
K. T. ANKLESARIA,
General Manager.

Bombay, 4th June, 1920.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 8, 1920.

FIJI AND THE PUNJAB.

Though the Indian press and some of the responsible public bodies have been repeatedly requesting the Government of India to ascertain, and let the public know, all the facts relating to the recent happenings in Fiji, which resulted in serious loss of life and wholesale imprisonment of Indians, the latter have persisted in a policy of silence of a most irritating character. The truth, however, was bound to come to light sooner or later. The letter of "Ek-Bharatriya Hridaya" to the "Leader", which we reproduce elsewhere, together with other particulars that have trickled in, makes it clear that something like a repetition of the Punjab tragedy of last year has occurred in Fiji and that there has been a similar reckless disregard of the lives and elementary rights of Indians. In order to cover up official excesses and blunders, a political complexion is being sought to be given to the disturbances in Fiji in a way strikingly reminiscent of the Punjab. The labour strikes, having purely economic ends in view, have been misrepresented as constituting the beginnings of an "open rebellion" and a state of martial law has been declared, having application only to Indians, even the aboriginal Fijians, the Malays, Chinese and other Asiatic communities being exempt from it. The memorial of the labouring population to the Governor makes it quite clear that in going on strike they had no end in view except to secure an adequate increase in wages, in order to cope with the enormous rise in the prices of the necessities of life. The strike was extremely distasteful to the Fiji planters, who missed no opportunity of misrepresenting the grievances of their employees. They have succeeded in magnifying the movement among the labourers into a conspiracy to massacre or drive out the Europeans. A meeting of Indian women held in a private building, with a view to discuss the rumour of the arrest of Mrs. Manilal and some other prominent women, was viewed officially as a gathering of conspirators, fit to be dispersed by baton charge and later on by recourse to firearms!

A more disgraceful episode in annals of the Empire could not be imagined than this war on Indian women which the Fiji constabulary waged. The inevitable sequal to this campaign against Indian womanhood, resulting in loss of several lives and in the arrest of hundreds of persons of both sexes is described in "Ek-Bharatriya Hridaya's" letter. This is not all. All sorts of new and galling fetters have been imposed on Indians and not more than five of them can assemble in any public place and not more than seven in any premises, though these may be their own houses. Nay, every Indian, man, woman or child, is compelled to carry a permit, with his or her thumb-mark attached, if he or she desires to "enter, move within and leave" the prescribed Suva area. The lot of Israel under the Pharaohs could not have been more galling than that in which Indians—"the citizens of the glorious British Empire"—find themselves to-day in Fiji. What have the Government of India, the custodian of the honour and rights of Indians abroad, to say to this iniquity perpetrated against our countrymen in Fiji? Why have they, knowing, as we are sure, they did, all these facts so long, kept them out of the knowledge of the public of this country? It may be that the account given by "Ek-Bharatriya Hridaya" who, as our readers are aware is usually very well informed, is in some respects, exaggerated or one-sided. But it contains enough truth to show that Indians in Fiji have been subjected to unparalleled atrocities. At all events, was it not the duty of the Government of India to keep the public informed of the true nature of the circumstances that have led to the crisis in Fiji and the truth about the crisis itself? The public have a right know what steps they have taken to protest against the tyrannical treatment of our countrymen in Fiji and to enable them to secure a redress of their grievances and reparation for the wrongs that have been inflicted on them. Or did the happenings in Fiji bear too close a resemblance to the Punjab atrocities to permit of their being brought to light with safety?

Nor have the public adequately appreciated the seriousness of the situation in Fiji. It is true, all the facts now available had not been before them. Nevertheless, the leaders of the country have failed to rise to the gravity of the crisis. The subject ought to have been fully discussed at the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and prompt steps taken not only to send a message of sympathy to our suffering countrymen in Fiji but also to organise a deputation immediately to visit the Islands and report on the situation. A deputation ought also to wait on the Viceroy without delay and secure assurances of adequate relief being immediately brought to Indians in Fiji. If the Government of India are apathetic, it is for the leaders and the various public bodies which are zealous of Indians' rights and honour abroad, to bring pressure on them to to move in the matter. The honour of India is at stake. It may be the Government of India, who failed the country during the Punjab nightmare, may not exert themselves adequately on behalf of the terror-stricken Indians in Fiji. But the cry of the latter cannot go un-heard by their own countrymen who must make an emphatic and vigorous demand for a full and impartial enquiry about "the reign of terror" in that island.

NON-COOPERATION.

The Central Khilafat Committee at its meeting at Allahabad passed a resolution inviting "the attention of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad to a *farman* recently issued by His Exalted Highness prohibiting Khilafat meetings to be held within the dominions of Hyderabad States" and has placed "before His Exalted Highness the opinion of the Ulamas that this prohibition is opposed to the laws of "Shariat" and therefore deserves reconsideration." The protest of the Khilafat Committee has taken an unnecessarily milder form than the high-handed action of the Nizam deserves. For, as we stated on a former occasion, a more stultifying attitude could not be conceived of than that of the Nizam who has prohibited *all* agitation in his "Dominions" on the amazing ground that the decision of the San Remo Conference is final. The Nizam has added insult to injury by condescending to express his feeling that "the decision includes terms which must be painful to all Muslims." We do not know whether we owe this act of naked repression of constitutional agitation to instructions emanating from certain outside quarters, to the suggestion of of the present Prime Minister, Sir Ali Imam, or to the Nizam's own inspiration. At all events, as a Moslem Prince, the latter must bear the full responsibility of the step which reveals the extreme danger of autocratic rule in Indian States. Repressive measures always defeat their own purpose and the singularly ill judged and foolish action of the Nizam's Government will not affect the progress of the constitutional agitation that must be and will be carried on to secure the revision of the proposed Turkish Treaty. What is of supreme moment is that the agitation must be carried on. And to that end it is not only essential that repression must not be allowed to deflect the course of the agitation; it is also imperative that its efficacy must not be jeopardised by hasty action on the part of those responsible for carrying it on.

In writing about the Allahabad Conference last week we said:—

> Whether the Conference comes to a unanimous decision as to the practical steps through which pressure is to be brought on the Government both here and in England and the Allied statesman to secure the revision of the terms, it is certain that there will be complete agreement as to the supreme importance of some action that will bring home to the authorities the injustice, the breach of a solemn pledge and, above all, the criminal short sightedness ignoring a real menace to the peace of the East—which are involved in the proposed peace terms. For, there is complete unanimity in the country as to the unjust and unrighteous character of the terms.

The report of the deliberations of the Conference has emphasised the complete unanimity as to the iniquity of the Peace Treaty. It has revealed the determination of the country to take such action as would bring home to the authorities the necessity of securing its revision. It has done more. It has brought into relief the paramount importance of careful deliberation before this action, supported as it would be by the overwhelming and irresistable force such as only a united national protest can give, is actually adopted. The All-India Congress Committee has decided to call a special session of the Congress to consider what shape this action should take; that is, whether non-cooperation, in any of its practical aspects, should be this action. The deliberations of the Allahabad Conference, which did not pronounced any final judgment, were doubtless influenced by this decision. And it is well that they were thus influenced. The Central Khilafat Committee has appointed a coimmittee "to give practical effect, with out further delay, to the programme of non-cooperation" already approved by it Having regard to the decision of the All-India Congress Committee and to the outstanding fact which has not been overemphasised by Mr. Gandhi that the Khilafat question is the question of questions for India, we trust the Committee will not take or advise any action before the Congress, which is the only representative assembly of the nation, and, therefore, best entitled to pronounced a final and authoritative opinion on this question of questions, has done so.

Notes of the Day.

The Lure of Oil.

Though originally ear-marked for France, the oil-producing Mosul region has proved too tempting a bait to be easily parted with by Great Britain. There is nothing, therefore, to surprise us in the reported decision of the British Government to stick to the oil-fields at any cost. French claims will, of course, be recognised and adequately met by arrangements made in other directions, but the area of the Mesopotamian mandate will include these oil-fields. Few authorities, who are in a position to speak, will deny the truth of the statement recently made by the Chairman of the Standard Oil Company that "the country which controls the petroleum supply, will control the trade of the world", and Britain has come to recognise this fact in a special measure. She cannot afford to risk the cutting off of her supplies in moments of crises after her experience during the war. British control over the oil-fields of Mosul will not, however, be as complete as it would have been if the region had been annexed instead of being made an area of mandate. The French, Dutch and perhaps, even American interests, may have to be recognised in the final settlement of the question. It is, of course, clear that the policy underlying the inclusion or exclusion of Mosul region under the mandate, is almost wholly dictated by the oil interests and the sentiments and welfare of the population affected by the decision hardly come into calculation. Such are the high purposes of the international politics of to-day!

Police High-handedness.

In a recent issue of "Justice", Dewan Bahadur Keshava Pillai brings to light an extraordinary case of police high-handedness, which he was instrumental in setting right. The facts of the case appear to be that the wife—a mother of nine children—of a sub-assistant surgeon of Kovur in Nellore District was being so persistently ill-treated by her husband that her sons, who were at Poona and Gooty respectively, coming to know of her sufferings and privations, went to Kovur after a quarrel with the father and, they, with their old mother, and the rest of the children, the grandmother and the maternal uncle, left the house in his absence and came to Poona to live with the eldest son, who is aged 20. The sub-assistant surgeon, having come to know of this, lodged a complaint with the police at Kovur and it is here that the extraordinary zeal and tact of the police come into prominence. Under instructions from the Circle Inspector of Kovur, the sub-inspector entered the case under Sections 363 and 380, I. P. C., that is, as one of kidnapping, the eldest son, aged 20, being charged with kidnapping his mother, sisters and brothers! The police sub-inspector then came to Poona, searched the house of the accused son, "took possession of the mother and children and handed them over to the complainant, and took a receipt"—to use the expressive phraseology of the police report. He arrested the young man and, thanks to an obliging magistrate in Poona, got a remand from the latter to escort the accused and the rest of the family under arrest back to Kovur. The activities of the police at Gooty in arresting the other son, aged 15, who was living there, came to the notice of Dewan Bahadur Keshava Pillai, and through his intervention it was that the District Magistrate was pursuaded to quash the proceedings and set the boy free. The District Magistrate in his order says: "The Inspector of Police, who took action in the matter, has been reprimanded." But is a mere reprimand sufficient punishment for all the sufferings inflicted on the family and for the extraordinary ignorance of criminal law displayed by that official? What again of the Poona Magistrate, who so readily granted a remand in this case? Will Government ascertain who this magistrate is and take note of his conduct also?

A Backward Province.

The North-West Frontier Province is, of course, the most backward province in India, politically, economically and educationally, but one would think that the resources of the provinces would be more judiciously invested on the needs of the population than is apparent in the provincial budget arrangements. The "Gazette of India" of the 29th ultimo contains the actuals of revenue and expenditure of the province during 1919-20. The total revenue from all sources, is given as Rs. 69,97,158 and the total expenditure as Rs. 1,69,05,764. The reasons for the extraordinary excess of expenditure over the receipts is the enormous amounts spent under the head of "Police" and "Political." The total police expenditure came to nearly 41 lakhs, which is over three-fifths of the entire revenues and nearly one-fourth of the total provincial expenditure. "Political" expenditure absorbed Rs. 51,86,378. Thus, these two heads were jointly responsible for an expenditure far in excess of the entire revenues of the province.—a state of things which cannot be excused on the ground merely of the peculiar political and geographical situation of the province. What wonder is there that education, sanitation, agriculture, medical relief and such other items of administration should all be relegated to the background? The total educational expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,81,109, while sanitation and medical relief together absorbed a bare five lakhs. On the other hand, excise brought to the provincial treasury over eight and a half lakhs. On these calculations, how many years will have to pass before the province becomes decently "civilised".

The Gujarat Mail.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company recently announced some changes in the timings of the arrival and departure of the Up and Down Gujarat Mail from 1st June. Among other changes there is one to the effect that the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop at Grant Road. This change is calculated to cause and has caused great dissatisfaction among the travelling public. Its effect is that residents from all parts of the city have to go to Colaba if they want to travel by the Down Gujarat Mail. It is very surprising that at this time particularly when there is a shortage of victorias and taxis, residents of Tardeo, Girgaon, Mandvi, Byculla and other distant parts, to whom Grant Road is within approachable distance, should be compelled to go to Colaba if they wish to travel by the Down Gujarat Mail. Grant Road is in the heart of the city and easily approachable from various parts of the city, while Colaba is at the farthest end and not so easily approachable. It is common knowledge that drivers of victorias and taxis refuse to go to Colaba particularly in the evening. When such is the state of affairs the decision of the Railway authorities not to stop the Down Gujarat Mail at Grant Road, is inadvisable and inexplicable. We hope the Company will reconsider this matter and allow the old order of things to continue.

Ways of Taxi-Drivers.

An exemplary punishment has been meted out to a driver of a taxi-cab for refusing to ply for legal fare, by the prompt action of the Commissioner of Police, which we trust, will be an object-lesson to other drivers. The facts of the case are these. On the 6th ultimo at about 6 p.m. a member of "The Chronicle" staff went to the motor-stand at the corner of Grant Road and saw a taxi car standing there. Its driver was not present, but appeared on the scene a few minutes later, and was told to drive to Noor Baug (Mazagon), whereupon he demanded three rupees for the journey which is considerably in excess of the legal fare. On being told that he would be paid whatever legal fare the meter of the car registered, he pleaded that the meter was out of order, and refused to ply unless the fare asked by him was agreed to. The matter was reported to the Commissioner of Police, who forthwith had an enquiry made and after satisfying himself thoroughly of the truth of the statements made in the complaint, had the taxi license of the driver of the car suspended for a period of three months.

Economic Survey in Baroda State.

We have received two interesting pamphlets published by the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Baroda State in which are recorded the results of the economic survey of two towns of the State viz., Petlad near Cambay and Bilimora a port in the disrict of Naosari. They give a glimpse into the dead, decaying and existing arts and industries of the towns and describe the ways in which their commercial potentialities can be developed. The following is one among many stories of the pathetic condition of many a artisan in Indian towns:

> "An artisan named Sorabji Jamshedji does beautiful carving work on wood and tusk. He has obtained medals and certificates for the excellence of his work from various exhibitions in and out of India. When there was a demand for his work he taught the art to a few sons of fishermen. But now there is no demand for it and it is very difficult to sell even things which he himself manufactures. This gentleman is old and perhaps this art of Bilimora will disappear with his death."

This is a very sad but not unusual tale, and it has to be admitted that because of want of patronage and neglect many crafts which have survived in some obscure corners of towns and villages of the country are languishing. An enquiry into such decaying arts of India and organised efforts for their revival are badly needed in the interest of the country. The Baroda State by initiating the economic survey of villages and towns has given a lead in a very useful direction.

STORY OF ATTEMPTED CHEATING.

DANGER OF ARRANGEMENTS OVER PHONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 7.

A curious case of cheating is being enquired into by the Calcutta Police. From the details to hand it appears that there were telephone communications between two Marwari gentlemen, Janka Das Seynarain and Sewnarain Golab Roy in the course of which the former asked the latter if he could provide him with Rs. 25,000. The latter agreed to the proposal. A man named Sagar Mull, somehow or other, came to know of the conversation and he took with him a chit purported to have been written by Janka Das authorising Sagar Mull and his manager to accept the money The Durwan in the employ of Janka Das also accompanied him. He went to the firm of Sewnaraian Golab Roy and there on presenting the chit was given the money. On his way back Sagar Mull pretended to go somewhere on some other business. The durwan grew suspicious and raised an alarm whereupon the accused, who, it is alleged, was trying to escape, was arrested by the police. He was produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Police Northern Division to-day and was sent up for trial.

"ON EVE OF DISASTER."

SITUATION IN IRELAND.

MR. THOMAS' CONDEMNATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 7.

Speaking at a meeting of railwaymen at Battersea, Mr. Thomas declared that no one could accuse him of want of sympathy with Ireland, yet he could never condone the present systematic murders. (Cheers.) Not even a Labour Government would tolerate the state of affairs in Ireland which was on the eve of great disaster unless an understanding was achieved.

SINN FEINERS' LATEST.

ATTACKS ON MILITARY PATROLS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 7.

A concealed body of Sinn Feiners fired on a military patrol in County Kerry. The troops returned fire and captured three of the attackers.

A hundred armed men surprised a patrol of twelve policemen and soldiers between Carrigtwohill and Midleton and captured the rifles, ammunition and bicycles of the patrol.

IRISH LOCAL GOVT. ELECTIONS.

SWEEPING VICTORY SINN FEIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 7.
LONDON, June 6.

The Irish Local Government elections have resulted in a sweeping victory for Sinn Feinism, except in North-east Ulster and County Londonderry. A great majority of Irish County and District Councils are now exclusively Sinn Fein. The position in Ulster is substantially as it was before, except that the Unionist majority of one in Tyrone has been converted into a minority of two.

RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS.

MR. THOMAS' WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 7.

The Railwaymen's leader, Mr. Thomas, announced, at a meeting of railwaymen, that the London Council of Railwaymen had decided to reject the award of the National Wages Board issued on the 4th. Mr. Thomas warned the meeting that the only alternative was a national strike which would be disastrous. The matter will be decided at a conference on July 6th.

PRINCE OF WALES IN VICTORIA.

TOUR ENDS WITH GALA THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 7.

Melbourne.—The Prince of Wales' public programme in Victoria concluded with a brilliant gala performance at a theatre. The Prince was given a tumultuous reception.

SACRILEGE AT WEIMAR.

WREATHS STOLEN FROM TOMBS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 7.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Weimar says, robbers have broken into the Prince's mausoleum and stolen gold and silver wreaths from the tombs of Schiller and Goethe and their protector, Duke Karl Alexander.

FIRE IN BIDEFORD BOARDING SCHOOL.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT £ 40,000.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 7.

A fire broke out at two this morning at the Methodist Boarding School at Bideford, containing 140 girls. The latter were roused by mistresses, then paraded calmly in smoke-filled dormitories and marched in night-dresses and bare feet through the grounds where they pluckily assisted volunteer firemen. The building was destroyed in half an hour, the damage being estimated at forty thousand sterling.

[Bideford is a town near Barnstaple in N. Devonshire, England.]

FUTURE OF EGYPT.

ZAGHLUL PASHA GOING TO LONDON.

TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 7.

CAIRO.—The nationalist leader Zaghlul Pasha announces that he is proceeding to London to open negotiations with reference to the future of Egypt in view of the indications that a satisfactory settlement is possible.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

SENATOR LODGE-TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 7.

CHICAGO.—Chicago is filled to overflowing for the Republican convention which opens on June 8th. Senator Lodge temporary Chairman. [illegible] meet at the Coliseum the historic 1912 split. Owing to a large number of independent delegates comparative chances of the many aspirants to Presidency cannot be determined.

BRITISH-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 7.

President Wilson has telegraphed to the King the following birthday message:

"I am confident that it auspiciously comes at the dawn of the new era of friendship and goodwill which it will be the privilege of our kindred peoples to advance towards full achievement."

The King replied:—"I most cordially echo the hope that in the struggle to create a better world for mankind which is the first duty bequeathed to us by the glorious comradeship of war, our two nations may be found indissolubly linked alike in effort and achievement."

WHITE TERROR IN HUNGRY.

BRITISH LABOUR DELEGATION'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 12.35 p.m., June 7.

The report of the British Labour Delegation which was despatched to Hungary to investigate the allegations of white terror states that the terror exists in Hungary and that the Government is unable to control it. The Delegation is unable to comprehend the statement of the British High Commissioner to the effect that while there is no doubt that ill-deeds exist, nothing in the nature of terror is present.

POLES TO RESUME OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 7.

WARSA.—It is officially announced that the Poles are resuming their offensive. They have broken the enemy lines including the positions strongly fortified between the Dvina and Borysoff. They have advanced thirty kilometres and are driving the Reds back in the direction of Biolo cerkieff, fifty miles south-west of Kieff.

The Ukrainians have advanced their line to the Olazanka River.

OPERATIONS ON NORTHERN FRONT.

POLES ADVANCING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 6.
Recd. 12.35 p.m., June 7.

Warshaw.—A communique states that important operations are proceeding on the northern Front, where Narotch is the pivot of the vast movement, having as its object the flattening out of the salient and turning of the enemy's left. The Poles are advancing and have captured considerable booty. The Polish right is likewise pressing retreating the enemy and has completely defeated the Bolshevik division capturing a bridge.

BOLSHEVIK OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 7.

General Bolshevik offensive has begun between the Pripet and the Dnieper. Advanced Polish posts have been driven in but up to present the Bolshevik success is not importants. North of the Pripet Red attacks have been repulsed.

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE

JAPAN NOT TO PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 7.

ROME.—The Allies will meet at Brussels prior to the Spa conference on June 21st. Japan will not take part in the conversation.

Count Sforza, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is leaving for London to inform Mr. Lloyd George of the Italian attitude regarding the division of German indemnity.

SPA CONFERENCE.

PROBABLE ADJOURNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 7.

Paris.—The "Matin" states that the Spa Conference will probably be adjourned until July 5th or 6th, and that M. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George will meet at a French coast town, before the end of June.

ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 7.

[illegible].—Elections throughout Germany [illegible] to-day. There were no disturbances.

AWARD OF I. G. S. MEDAL 1,908.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 7.

The Indian General Service Medal, 1908, with a clasp, "Afghanistan and North-West Frontier, 1919", has been awarded to the troops that participated in the operations against Afghanistan in 1919 and also to all troops serving west of the Indus excluding Sind between May 6th, 1919, and December 11th, 1919, also in Baluchistan on the East Persian lines of communication from May 6th, 1919 to August 8th, 1919, and also to those that served in North-East Persia from May 6th, 1919 to August 8th, 1919.

Those already in possession of the medal will receive a clasp only.

FIRE IN AVIATION SCHOOL.

150 AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 7.

A hundred and fifty aeroplanes of the most modern type have been destroyed by a fire in a shed at an Aviation School at Cranwell. The damage amounts to a quarter of a million sterling. An inquiry is being held.

POONA HISTORICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 7.

The annual meeting of the Historical Research Association of Poona was held lately. The report of the work done by the Association during the year under review shows that much good work has been done by the Association. Papers by research scholars like Messrs. Patwardhan, Sen, Khare, Apte, Joshi, Potdar, Chapekar, Mehendale and Sirdar Mujumdar were read and whole-time workers like Messrs. Chandorkar and Patwardhan submitted an account of their activities during the last year. An exhibition of old documents, copper-plates, photos of great historical importance, etc., was organised in connection with the meeting and proved a great success. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Keshaorao of Hyderabad, the old managing body was re-elected and a few changes in the by-laws and rules of the Association were adopted.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Senate without division adopted the Representatives' resolution repealing all war-time legislation.

Berlin.—The Inter-Allied Commission has announced that the East Prusian plebisite in Allenstein and Oletzko districts will be held on July 11th.

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill to prevent dumping in the United States of foreign-built aeroplanes.

Up to present 8,500 German guns have been destroyed under the Peace Treaty and 22,000 have been reported to the allied commission for destruction.

MELBOURNE.—The Prince of Wales to-day attended the Flemington race-course and presented the Prince of Wales Cup to the winner of race Earlborn which was an outsider.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Whilst No. 92 down loop line parcels express was entering Rampurhaut station at 3-44 a.m. on the morning of the 6th instant she was by mistake admitted into a short siding resulting in a collision with the shunting engine which was standing with 29 waggons attached to it. One Indian fireman was killed and seven passengers received very insignificant injuries but continued their journey immediately. One railway servant of the Locomotive department was seriously injured and another railway servant and a European passenger received slight injuries. Considerable damage has been done to the rolling-stock.

MESOPOTAMIAN OIL FIELDS.

PROPOSALS FOR SURRENDER REJECTED.

GOVT.'S REPORTED DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 6.
Recd. 12.35 p.m., June 7.

According to "the Sunday Express" the Government has decided to reject the proposals for the surrender of the Mesopotamian oil-fields, thus facilitating the Empire's petroleum independence.

N. W. RY. EMPLOYEES.

SYMPATHY OF B. B. C. I. R. MEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

At a special general meeting of the members of B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Association held here on Sunday evening, resolutions were passed conveying the Association's deep sympathy with the employees of the N. W. Railway in their present struggle and hoping that the Railway authorities concerned will see their way to satisfy the men's demands which are just and reasonable and requesting the B.B. and C.I. Railway authorities to so work the leave rules as to ensure to the men the full benefit of the regulations.

STRIKE IN NEGAPATAM WORKSHOPS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NEGAPATAM (Madras) June 6.

The various workshops of the South Indian Railway Co. at Negapatam have been closed since Thursday owing to strike. the men having demanded increases in their wages and the reinstatement of some dismissed men.

CONFIDENCE IN BRITISH JUSTICE SHAKEN.

B. N. UNION CONDEMNS MAJORITY REPORT.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union held on 5th instant:—

"The B. N. Union condemns the findings of the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee, and considers the despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India thereanent as merely whitewashing Documents. The Union further disagrees with the strictures in the Minority Report against Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagrah Movement, which, in its opinion, was greatly instrumental in keeping the peace of the country in the critical days of the Rowlatt Act excitement. The Union, in conclusion, urges upon the attention of H. M.'s Government that unless the Rowlatt Act is repealed and Lord Chemsford recalled and Sir M. O'Dwyer is impeached and General Dyer and other offenders are tried and dealt with according to law, the wrongs done to the Punjab and India in April 1919 can never be righted in the eyes of the Indian people and their shaken confidence in British justice can never be restored."

BADEN POWELL SCOUTS

PRINCE OF WALES BECOMES PATRON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Prince of Wales has consented to be the Patron of the Baden Powell Boy Scouts Association of India. This gives the Scouts in India an added interest in the Prince's visit and simultaneously a complete reorganisation of the Association has been decided upon and His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to accept the position of the Chief Scout of India.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

Their Excellencies the Governor and the Hon. Lady Lloyd accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Major W. Ross-Stewart, Surgeon, Captain C. Brooke Short and Lieut. K. Grant, R. N. Aides-de-camp, left Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 7th evening for Ootacamund where they will be the guests of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. Their Excellencies have been medically advised to undergo a course of treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, owing to their having come in contact with a case of rabies and will return to Government House, Ganeshkhind, on conclusion of the treatment.

intends standing as a candidate from the City of Bombay for the Provincial Legislative Council on behalf of the Congress Democratic Party.

Mr. P. G. Joshi, pleader, Erandol, is standing as a candidate for one of the three seats allotted to the District of East Khandesh on the Bombay Legislative Council.

INDO-AFGHAN CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUSSOOREE, June 7.

The Afghan Conference resumed sittings this morning. All members were present, and further meetings are expected during the course of the week.

STEAMER COLLISION WITH A DOCK GATE.

CATARACT POURS AT 60 MILES AN HOUR.

MANY SMALL CRAFTS SWEPT AWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 12.35 p.m., June 7.

The coastal steamer Countess to-day collided with the gate of the Alfred Dock, Birkenhead. The cataract poured over at the rate of sixty miles an hour sweeping over the lock many a small craft. A dozen tugs immediately went to the assistances of the occupants of the overturned craft, some of whom were floating, others swimming, while others again were clinging to the gate saving themselves from the fall of twelve feet. The banks of the river were strewn with wreckage for a distance of half a mile. It was feared at first that the casualties numbered fifteen to twenty but they are now believed to be few.

MAULANA MAHMOOD-UL-HASSAN.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Shaukat Ali writes:—

The great Muslim Divine Sheikhell Hind Maulana Maulana Mahmood-ul-Hassan who was interned in Malta for five years has arrived in Bombay by the Novogarad, and is landing this morning. All Muslims are expected to come to the Alexandro Docks at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to give a cordial welcome to the Maulana Sahib.

DECCAN SABHA CONDEMNS MAJORITY REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 7.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha has passed a resolution generally supporting the minority report of the Hunter Committee and recording its sense of disappointment at the findings of the majority report and the Government of India's despatch and expressing the hope that all the offenders would be brought to justice and entering a strong protest against the praise bestowed on Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the Government of India's and the Secretary of State's despatches as being entirely undeserved and expressing its opinion that the handling of the situation by the Government of India was most unsatisfactory.

DECCAN LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 7.

An important conference of the prominent members of the Liberal party in the Deccan took place in Poona on Saturday and Sunday last, the Hon. Mr. Sastri who had specially come down from Madras, presiding. It is understood that decisions on several matters of great importance to the party have been reached and a manifesto of the party unanimously adopted. A strong central executive committee with the Hon. Mr. Kamat as Chairman and Mr. Limaye as Secretary has been appointed to carry on work on behalf of the Liberal party in view of the coming elections. The proceedings of the Conference were private.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The depression has developed into a storm probably of slight intensity off Ratnagiri. It is moving in northerly or northwesterly direction. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, Malabar and local in Bengal, East Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bombay Deccan, Mysore. The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Rangoon and Goahati one and half; Cheerapunji two; Burdwan one; Dinajpur one and a half; Jagdalpur a half; Marmagoa one; Karwar four; Mangalore five; Calicut three; Cochin one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Bihar and Orissa.

STORM OFF RATNAGIRI.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

"Storm probably slight off Ratnagiri moving North or North-west. Lower distant cautionary and hoist distant warning signal number too.

MONSOON.

The following meteorological report was received last night about 9 p.m.:—

Storm travelling northwards. Unable to determine its intensity. Centre perhaps two hundred fifth mile west, south-west, of Bombay.

VICEROY'S FREETING AND KING'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The folowing telegrams have been exchanged between the Viceroy and the King-Emperor:—

From the Viceroy to the King-Emperor:—

"With humble duty I beg your Majesty to accept my very cordial and respectful congratulations on your birthday and India's best wishes."

From His Majesty to the Viceroy:—

"I thank you cordially for your kind congratulations on my birthday and for the expression of India's good wishes which I highly appreciate."

LATEST CABLES.

OIL ENTERPRISE.

BRITAIN'S POLICY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 8.

Sir John Cadman, Director of H. M. the Petroleum Executive, lecturing on British Empire's Bill resources, dealt specifically with the question of Mesopotamia, "which offered great possibilities for the prospector."

Referring to the American impression that it was Britain's intention to attempt to corner the world's oil supply, Sir John Cadman pointed out that it was not Britain's policy to exclude foreign participation from British oil enterprise. The regulations made were merely legitimate war-time measures. The British Empire's contribution to the world's oil supply was only two and a half per cent., whilst that of the United States was seventy per cent. The latter was not only the greatest producer, but was absorbing more than her own supply. Consequently, it was increasingly difficult to supply this and other countries and therefore, it behoved Britain to find another source to supply her demands.

MOSCOW GOVT.

FRANCE NOT TO RECOGNISE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 8.

Paris.—The "Petit Parisien" understands that M. Millerand has definitely instructed M. Dehalgouet, French Economic Representative in London, not to associate himself with any decision which might be interpreted as an indirect recognition of the Moscow Government or in any way to compromise the security of French creditors represented by the gold seized by Bolshevists from the Russian State Bank. The agreement between Britain and France on the point appears complete.

MR. WILSON CRITICISES U. S. CONGRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 8.

Washington.—President Wilson replying to the request of the Railroad Brotherhood to prevent the adjournment of the Congress, sharply criticises the failure of the Congress to deal with the cost of living, deplores its inaction in other vital matters and declares that Congress is not only preventing the conclusion of peace with Europe, but has failed to present a constructive plan dealing with the deplorable conditions there.

U. S. CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 8.

Washington.—Congress has adjourned *sine die*.

AMERICAN SHIPS ON GERMAN ROUTES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 8.

New York.—As a result of negotiations with the representatives of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, who arrived in America several weeks ago the American Ship and Commerce Corporation has taken over the trade routes which the Hamburg-Amerika Line abandoned at the outbreak of the war. It is stated that the agreement by which American ships are supplied to reopen German routes holds for twenty years.

ALLIES AND TURKISH PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 8.

Constantinople.—The Allied High Commissioners have informed the Porte that the Peace Conference has granted a fortnight's extension of time to examine the peace terms.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 8.

The King of the Belgians has conferred Chevalier of the Order of the Crown on Mr. Thomas Smith of the Muir Mills, Cawnpore.

Pending the report of Mr. A. R. Knapp who is on special duty in connection with the examination and detailed application of the recommendations of the Salary Committee, the Govrnment of Madras have passed orders giving an interim relief to non-gazetted officers receiving Rs. 100 and below. The increase agreed upon is 50 per cent subject to a minimum of Rs. 10.

We are informed that Rs. 8,79,000 were collected on the spot at the Marwari Agarwal Conference on Monday.

"OPEN REBELLION IN FIJI!"

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

SERIOUS PLIGHT OF INDIANS.

WILL INDIA WAKE UP?

The following letter is published by the "Leader":—

THE "OPEN REBELLION" IN FIJI.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

(To the Editor of the "Leader.")

Sir,—The latest mail from Fiji has brought some letters to me which throw great deal of light on the recent disturbances in the Island. The Indian Government has not yet published any authentic information about these so-called political riots, while the Fiji Government has done all it can to conceal the facts about them, as far as possible. This is why we have been in the dark as to the real situation in the colony. But the truth cannot be suppressed for a long time and the real facts about the "open rebellion" in Fiji have at last been disclosed by some of my correspondents in Fiji, who have somehow managed to send full information about the recent disturbances.

HOW THE TROUBLE ORIGINATED.

The majority of Indian workers at Suva and centres of the south coast to Veti Levu struck work for higher wages. The strike was a peaceful protest against the high cost of necessaries of life in comparison with the prevailing rates of wages. The leaders of the strikers assured the Fiji Government that the strike was a purely economic one. A deputation of Indians went to his Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell—the Governor of Fiji—to present a statement about their case. [This statement is published elsewhere as paper No. A.] The Governor appointed a commission with the Chief Justice as chairman to investigate the whole question of the cost of living and rates of wages and to report what measures the Fiji Government might take to adjust any disproportion between the former and the latter. The commission included the Hon. Pandit Badri Maharaj—the Indian member of the Legislative Council. Mr. S. Showla, who was nominated by the strikers, was made an additional member of the commission. So far the things went on well and there was practically no disorder.

On the 11th February a false rumour was started by some Europeans that Mrs. Mani Lal was going to be arrested on a warrant with three other Indian women; so a large number of Indian women gathered together at a place to consider the matter. A special European constable, Mr. Reay, went to the place—which was a private enclosure—and began to put some questions to an Indian woman named Rahiman. Rahiman answered the questions in a straightforward manner. Mr. Reay got excited and beat Rahiman with the baton. Some other Indian women came to the rescue of Rahiman, but they were also beaten by the other constables who had now arrived. The sight of Indian women being assaulted by their brutal ex-overseers (of the days of indenture slavery) excited the Indian mob which attacked the police. Three European special constables were injured, one of them was rather badly hurt. The defence force armed with machine-guns and rifles arrived. Some shots were fired upon the unarmed Indians, some of them were killed and many were seriously wounded. More than 200 Indian men and 20 women were arrested. The houses of Indians were surrounded by the military to get hold of the supposed rioters and it is alleged that these military men committed atrocities upon the Indians. Many Indians had to bribe the police to save their izzat. The Fiji Government legislated against the moving of Indians in groups of more than five or the living of more than seven together under a roof. Indians were deprived of their sticks. In fact, a sort of martial law was proclaimed according to the Act of Public Safety in Times of Civil Commotion Ordinance, 1920. (See Paper No. B published elsewhere.) It was made penal for Indians to stir out of their homes without a permit. The form of this permit is published elsewhere as Paper No. C. This permit in many cases was not granted without a promise to go back to work at the old rates of pay. Any and every Indian who dared to come out of his home was beaten by constables. More than 150 Indians were sentenced to imprisonment and inhuman treatment was accorded to them in the jails. In fact, a reign of terror was established in Fiji.

The Europeans had batons to beat Indians with and even the savage Fijians were re-inspired to delight in teasing and torturing the Indians. The number of those Indians who were assaulted is very large, indeed. Mr. Manilal writes:—"The worst days of Moghul rule in India could not be painted in darker colours. . . . Every one is frightened. I was myself assaulted at the police headquarters in Suva, and many others. Some prominent Indians have remained indoors for fear of being assaulted by white men. When will this end? Oh God, help us." In fact, the whole letter of Mr. Manilal is a very pathetic one, and it cannot but arouse indignation in the heart of every true Indian. In my last letter to you, which was published in the "Leader" of the 14th May, I referred to the case of Mr. Geor-Sachit—the Under-Secretary of the Indian Imperial Association of Fiji—who was beaten by the constables. Mr. Sachit took the matter to the court with the result that he was fined £1. We know how a man named Maujilal, who was sent by his wife, Bhagmania, to bring flour for her, was shot dead at 1 p m. Messrs. Ram Singh and Ram Rup of the Imperial Association had a narrow escape at the hands of these constables.

When things were going on in this way some of the European reactionaries began to poison the ears of the Fiji Governor against Mr. Manilal. The following cutting from the "Fiji Times and Herald" will show the mentality of the Fiji Europeans. It is to be noted that it was this paper which wrote in its issue of the 19th March, 1920: "The recent trouble in Fiji was a purely political move on the part of a small section of the Indian population to obtain control of the country."

[From the "Fiji Times and Herald."]

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—We have seen a procession of unfortunate Indian men and women convicted to various terms of imprisonment both at the special court and the police court for rioting and similar offences. We have heard others remanded to the supreme court for serious acts committed by them at these riots. We have seen the necessity arise for the police and our military to fire shots in the erstwhile peaceful streets of Suva and its environs!

We know all of us, with an absolute certainty that most of these rioters have been led to commit the crimes, of which they stand convicted by the disloyal utterances of an arch-agitator assisted by a few "bad lots" and perhaps a misguided friend or two.

Now I ask you, is it British justice to lock these people up and allow the arch-agitator to go free? Is not the man who spreads sedition and discontent, the man who distorts facts so as to inflame the ignorant masses ten times more guilty than, say, that plucky old Priest Gopal who put up a manly fight with his six-foot pole because he thought he and his countrymen were being pressed—probably that sneaking swine of an arch-agitator had told them they were by filthy inuendo, not having the guts to speak outright.

What many of us want to know is how long the Government is going to allow this high priest of selfish lying to remain at large, to spread misery—bringing propaganda amongst his fellow-countrymen, using them ruthlessly in the mistaken idea that he is avenging himself against a race to which he was everything and to which he ought to show gratitude in place of filthy spite.

I am, etc.,
AJAX.

Some evil-minded Indians, whose names I shall disclose in my next letter, were encouraged to go to the illiterate Indian labourers to get their thumb impressions or signatures of an application that was being prepared by some selfish people for the deportation of Mr. Mani Lal. These people went to the ignorant people and said (Sign this paper the Governor is coming and we shall invite him.) The poor illiterate Fiji Indians signed the paper, never suspecting that it was intended to get their popular leader, Mr. Manilal, deported.

This false representation was also to some extent responsible for the extreme step that was taken by the Fiji Governor:—

The following is the list of Indians who have been deported from Fiji:—

4 Indians from Nausori ditsrict.
2 Indians from Nambasa district.
2 Indians from Nadroga district.
2 Indians from Nadi district.
2 Indians from Latauka district.
4 Indians from Ba district.

On the 15th March, 1920, the Fiji Indians sent a petition to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Downing Street, London. This petition is published elsewhere as paper No. D. I need not repeat or emphasize the facts stated therein, they tell their own tale.

On the 16th March Mr. Manilal, Mrs. Manilal, Mr. Harpal Sharma, and Mr. Fazal Khan were deported to New Zealand. We know that some soldiers from New Zealand were patrolling streets in Suva—the capital of Fiji during the recent disturbances. We also know that Mr. Holland, a labour member of the New Zealand Parliament, opposed the action of the Government in sending their soldiers to strike terror in the hearts of poor Fiji Indians. It is noteworthy that Mr. Holland had the courage to see Mr Manilal when he was in Fiji after the recent disturbances. Mr. Holland discussed the matter with Mr. Manilal fully. We must be thankful to Mr. Holland for his sympathy with the Fiji Indians. The Fiji Government tried their utmost to conceal the true facts and Sir James Allen—the head of the New Zealand Parliamentary party that visited Fiji on their way back from Samoa—had warned Mr. Holland and others to refrain from discussing political matters with natives or Indians.

Thus the Fiji Indians have been taught a lesson which they will not forget for the whole of their life. Undoubtedly, some excesses were committed by the Indian mob, when it was provoked, such as the breaking of the bridge at Nasinu and the cutting of telephone wires, but the punishment awarded to the Fiji Indians, educated and uneducated, is out of all proportion to the mischief that was done by the mob. Indians have been in Fiji for the last 42 years. In fact, Indians saved Fiji from the verge of ruin. It was with the help of Indians, that the C. S. R. Company and the planters made immense war profits. This is how Fiji Indians have been rewarded. The Europeans in Fiji are proud of the victory that they have gained over this first movement of Indian labour for more equitable wages out of the huge war profits.

The Indian Government is quite silent about this "open rebellion" of Fiji and the Colonial Office has refused to make an independent enquiry into the allegations, but the most unfortunate thing of all is the fact that not a single Indian leader here has taken up the cause of these 60 thousand unfortunate Indians in Fiji. While our leaders have been talking of "no cooperation, non-cooperation", Khilafat and Hijarat, the condition of the Indians has been growing from bad to worse. Mr. Andrews writes in his letter that things in Fiji have gone to pieces and Pandit Tota Ram urges the appointment of an independent Indian commission to investigate into Fiji affairs, but what, to say of appointing a commission, we have not yet even sent a telegram of sympathy to our brethren in Fiji! I wonder if any of our leaders who have so much sympathy for the Turks, have uttered a single word for the 60 thousand unfortunate Indians who are being assaulted, insulted and ruined for ever.

Even now our leaders can do something for the Fiji Indians if they care to do so, but will they care to do so? Let us wait and see.

EK BHARATIYA HRIDAYA.

INDIAN LABOURERS' MEMORIAL.

PAPER NO. A.

Suva, Fiji,
29th January, 1920.

To
His Excellency
Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the colony of Fiji.

May it please your Excellency,—

We, the representatives of the Indian Women's Association and the Indian Labourers, present ourselves this morning with a deputation, in connection with the strikes of the Indian labourers.

First of all we may be allowed to submit that the prices of our foodstuffs have during recent years arisen by leaps and bounds. The Necessary Commodities Commission which held its sitting in the year 1918, fixed and declared the maximum selling prices of our chief foodstuffs as published in Royal Gazette No. 13 of 22nd March, 1918, an which are as follows:—

Labour Rice, 3d. per lb.
Sharps, 7—per 40 lbs.
Dhall, 3½ per lb.
Ghee, 2—per lb.
Mustard Oil, 1-8 per bottle (quart).

Within three months afterwards, i.e., on the 14th of June this declaration was cancelled as published in Royal Gazette No. 40.

We give below the comparative statement of the price of foodstuffs in the year 1914-15 and those in force at the present time:—

	1914-15	1919-20
Labour Rice	2d. per lb.	8d. per lb.
Sharps,	5-6 per 40 lbs.	7-6 per 40 lbs.
Dhall	2½d. per lb.	6d. per lb.
Ghee	1-6 per lb.	3—per lb.
Mustard Oil	1 per quart.	3—per quart.

Besides the foodstuffs the price of calico and other cloth of the same kind and dhoties which are mostly used and worn by us has gone up from 6 pence per yard to 2s. 6d. in the case of the former and 2-6 per piece to 7-6 per piece in the case of the latter item. During the last year the Government imported Rangoon rice which was mostly sold to the European storekeepers who sold it at the rate fixed by the Government only for a short time and at present we have to pay 8d. per lb. for it.

Your Excellency will thus see that the prices of our foodstuffs and clothing have gone up 300 per cent.

We will next come to the question of wages given to the Indian labourers. We submit that although, as we have shown, we trust to the satisfaction of your Excellency, the prices of our foodstuffs and other necessary articles have gone up 300 per cent., our daily wages remain the same as in the pre-war days. In view of what we have stated above the purchasing value of shilling as compared with pre-war days is no more than 4 pence, the result being that the Indian labourers who depend on their daily labour either on the road or in the field have been living in a most distressed and poor condition. If this state of affairs was not made clear to your Excellency long ago it was done during the influenza epidemic just about a year ago, when the Indians were found to be wanting of food as well as clothes and living in a most deplorable and unhealthy condition.

Your Excellency is aware of the state of affairs at the present time. The Indian labourers and many domestic servants have gone on a strike in the districts of Suva, Rewa and Navua. They are asking for 5—a day. The circumstances have obliged them to do so. It is a wonder to most of us they did not go on a strike long ago. We submit their request is not unreasonable. It might be said and in fact it is alleged that they have gone the wrong way about in going on a strike and that, instead of that, they should have first represented their cases to the Government. One of their representatives has had an interview with the Colonial Secretary during the last week. He had asked to request the labourers to resume work after their doing so. He delivered the Colonial Secretary's message faithfully and the answer given to his was: "We shall not resume work. Our hands will not work for any one unless our grievances remain unheard, no matter if we have to die. A long time ago we went in a body to the Agent-General, made our cases quite clear to him and requested him either to take steps with a view to increasing our wages or send us away to India. The Government has done nothing for us since. We have lost all confidence in them, in their promise and in the British sense of justice." This is their answer, your Excellency. We have now come to ask you, Sir, if this problem cannot be solved in a very short time and without their resuming work, and if we succeed in coming to some settlement we assure your Excellency that a great deal of trouble will be avoided. Your Excellency need not be told, we submit respectfully, what happens in other countries, where people are not illiterate. What we can expect, we are afraid, from those who are uneducated and illiterate it is difficult to surmise. We assure you, Sir, that so far we have tried to keep them under control, and have advised them that, although they have every right to agitate for a better wage constitutionally, they should not take the law into their own hands. But whether or no we will succeed in our efforts in the future it is difficult to say.

We trust that we have made the matter clear to your Excellency and respectfully suggest that, as it is admitted beyond doubt even by European sympathisers who are in no small number, that the labourers should be given a better wage, it should be proclaimed that the Government is prepared to pay its labourers the 5—a day asked for by them and that the question of controlling the price of their foodstuffs will be considered by a commission after they resume work. Your Excellency will also see your way clear to ask the municipal councillors to act accordingly in the case of their Indian servants and we trust that other employers will follow suit.

We thank you, Sir, sincerely for granting us the honour of this interview and we trust that your Excellency will take a very sympathetic view of the whole [illegible], for which we shall be very thankful to Excellency.

We beg to remain, your E[illegible] most obedient . . .

(Signed by Indian men and women.)

MOVEMENTS OF INDIANS RESTRICTED.

PAPER NO. B.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Made the twelfth day of February, 1920, at Government House, Suva.

(L. S.) C. H. Rodwell, Governor,—Present:

His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Whereas it is provided by the Public Safety in Times of Civil Commotion Ordinance, 1920, that whenever the Governor in Council shall be satisfied that a state of civil commotion which threatens the public safety exists or is likely to arise in the colony or in any part thereof, he may order under his hand, make Regulations for all or any of the matters set out in section of the Public Safety in Times of Civil Commotion Ordinance:

And whereas I and my executive council are satisfied that a state of civil commotion which threatens the public safety exists in the colony.

Now I do by and with the advice of my executive council make the following Regulations, that is to say:—

ASSEMBLY IN STREET, ETC.

1. No larger number than five persons shall assemble together in any street or road within or without the town of Suva or in any other place whatsoever (except a dwelling house) at any time by day or by night for any purpose whatsoever without the written permission of the Inspector-General of Constabulary, and any such assembly of more than five persons shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly and will be dealt with accordingly, and any member of the Fiji Defence Force is hereby authorised to disperse any such assembly, using force if necessary.

ASSEMBLY IN DWELLING HOUSE.

2. No larger number than seven persons shall assemble together in any dwelling house within or without the town of Suva at any time by day or by night for any purpose whatsoever without the written permission of the Inspector-General of Constabulary; and any such assembly of more than seven persons shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly and will be dealt with accordingly; and any member of the Fiji Constabulary is hereby authorised to enter any dwelling house and disperse any such assembly as a foresaid, using force if necessary.

EXCEPTIONS.

3. The provisions of the above Regulations shall not apply to persons of wholly or partly European descent nor to Fijians, Polynesians, Melanesians, Chinese, or Japanese.

Made by the Governor in Council under section 2 (e) of the Public Safety in Times of Civil Commotion Ordinance, 1920, this 12th day of February, 1920.

THE PERMIT.

PAPER NO. C.

No. 91. Not Transferable.

Permit to enter, move within, and leave the prescribed Suva area.

Name.....
Place of abode.....
Occupation.....
Where employed.....
Thumb mark.

(Sd.) P. R. BACKHOUSE,
Ag. Agent-General of Immigration.

Date 18-2-20.

1. Police and Defence Force are requested to permit the holder of this permit to enter, move within, and leave the prescribed area.

2. This permit is liable to forfeiture if any breach of Regulation is committed.

Registered No.....
Sex.....
Age.....
Body Mark.....
Father's Name.....

In connection with the running down of dacoits infesting the Saugor border of the Central Provinces a report has been received that Balwan Singh, another leader has been shot dead while asleep by a member of his own gang.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

CHANGE OF VENUE SUGGESTED.

JUBBULPORE INSTEAD OF CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

JUBBULPORE, June 7.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Beshundutt Shukul, after due consultation with Mr. Tilak and the Hon. Mr. Khaparde has proposed to have the special session of the Congress to be held in August next at Jubbulpore instead of at Calcutta. Telegrams have been sent to Mr. C. R. Das, Punlit Gokarnannath Misra and the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru to allow the change of venue. Reply is waited.

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tata Industrial Bank [illegible] two paras on the subject [illegible] Bank and its apprentices [illegible] general meeting of the shareho[illegible] on the 31st May, 1920, wherein he made certain remarks which are open to criticism. While duly commending the public spirit of the Board shown by them in their scheme of apprentices which has been laid out to attract the educated youth of our country to this branch of commercial service, I, as one in the Bank, cannot but fail to notice that the Board looks at the operation of the scheme through borrowed glasses and neither they nor the manager know little about it personally. It is needless, Sir, for me to say that the success and development of the scheme primarily depends upon the way in which the training of the apprentices is conducted and, in the second instance, on the willingness of the apprentice to do an otherwise uncongenial work. Instances might have occurred of apprentices leaving the Bank who being happily circumstanced might not have considered necessary to undergo a rough sort of test, but to those who work for their bread and who not having an equally good opening in other conginial walks of life, have knowingly chosen this path, the life in a Bank becomes merely a question of adoptibility and the grace of health. It is rather the want of method and of even an occasional supervision or enquiry into the progress of the apprentice from the highest authority of the Bank who alone perhaps can be trusted to be an impartial Judge regarding the actual work done by the apprentice, and to the unnecessary and wilful prolongation of the probation period on inferior books combined with the general unsympathetic treatment which is responsible for the scheme not being received cheerfully by the educated youths. These being the circumstances, Sir, the Chairman's remark viz. "Our experience of apprentices has been that there is too much cheap pride and disinclination to do unconginial and what we think is necessary work" is an illconsidered one and as it casts a slur on the capacity of the apprentices as a class, I am constrained to say it is unworthy of a well—informed directorate. The situation of the aprentice is an uncomfortable one and the surroundings from top to bottom excluding the Manager perhaps is of a hostile character for him. I would, therefore, suggest that confirmation should not base upon the report of any individual Officer and a Board Examination should be instituted for this purpose. Again, Sir, in the paras referred to above, the Chairman while commenting upon the English members on the Bank's Establishment says "The principal members of our staff are British and this state of affairs will continue as we value their training "and powers of organisation." Now, Sir, I do not know how this contradictory statement is to be made compatible with the Chairman's holding up, in other place, of earnest hopes to Indians for better prospects in future. If the existing members who are principally the British are to continue in toto, whereform is the scope for realisation of this hope to be found? It can be found only in the creation of new posts which could be inaugurated through the extension of the Bank's business and this will naturally be a slow process and will require long waiting. I would rather request the Board to develop self-confidence and trust for their Indian brothers and shake off the unpatriotic fascination which they have for the Europeans. They should also shake off the notion, viz., that Europeans inspire confidence in depositors and are likely to be impartial to the Bank's constituents. It is rather the claim of the pioneer in all kinds of business that the European has an advantage over the Indian in service and if this fact is recognised by the Board, it will enable them to be liberal in reviewing their position with regard to the apprentices. There should be no longer any recruits from England for posts for which Indians may be safely allowed to act in the first instance. The crisis of 1913 among the Indian Banks was due to the gross neglect of Directorates in exercising their powers of supervision and control rather than to the shortcomings of the personnel of their management. This, therefore, need not act as a deterrent for our Board to inspire confidence in their fellow brethren. In conclusion, I would request the Board to form a committee to occassionally come into a personal touch with the apprentices with a view to find out the right men and to see whether adequate and equal opportunities are given to them for their training.—Yours, etc.

APPRENTICE THE CRITIQUE.

NON-COOPERATION.

MOSLEMS SHOULD DECIDE FIRST.

MR. TILAKS' VIEWS.

Mr. B. G. Tilak who arrived in Bombay from Benares after the All-India Congress Committee's meeting, was interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" yesterday. Our representative, broaching the subject of non-Cooperation asked:—

What are your views Mr. Tilak on the question of Non-Cooperation?

Mr. Tilak: We have deferred the matter for the consideration of the Special Congress. There are no differences of opinion about the policy of Non-Cooperation, but only as regards the practical methods.

Q.—Have you read Mr. Jamnadas's letter in "The Chronicle" of to-day?

A.—I have read it partially and not thoroughly.

Q.—As you know, Mr. Jamnadas says that many of the leaders have preferred to keep silence on this matter, instead of speaking out their minds, one way or the other.

A.—It is for this reason we have called a special meeting of the Congress, and it will meet to discuss that question specially. One or two other questions might be taken up, but it is for this question that the special Congress meeting has been called.

HUNTER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Q.—What is your opinion, Mr. Tilak, on the Hunter Committee's report?

A.—So far as the Government of India is concerned, the matter is practically closed: there are those two despatches of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy. Now there will be a debate in the House of Commons, and we have to represent the Congress opinion in that debate. We have telegraphed to Mr. Patel to put the opinion of the Congress Committee before the House of Commons and the British public.

Q.—Is the Congress going to undertake on its own account any action against the culprits?

A.—The Congress is not going itself to take any action against these men; it is for the Government to do so.

BESANT-TILAK CONTROVERSY.

Q.—May I know whether there was any discussion on the Besant-Tilak controversy? The opinion is that the matter was talked out?

A.—The matter was on the agenda paper—Mrs. Besant's letter and my reply. The President, however, ruled it out at once and declared that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the Congress Committee. He ruled it out of order because it was not in their jurisdiction to discuss the matter and come to a decision. There was no dicussion at all, and it was too late in the night.

Q.—May I know the reason for your not attending the Allahabad Khilafat Conference? Was there any special reason for it?

A.—My idea is that the Mahomedans themselves should take the initiative in the matter. After full discussion they must come to a definite decision in the matter, and it is for the Hindus to support them in whatever decision they might arrive at. But it is for the Mahomedans to come to a final decision, first. I have already sent a telegram to the Khilafat Conference from Benares to that effect—that I am prepared to support them in their decision.

COMING ELECTIONS.

Q.—What about the coming elections? Will you please tell me whether you are for the best men, or the Congress men?

A.—We are trying to have the best men for the particular purpose we have in view, and that is for the attainment of full responsible government at an early date. We do not want the absolutely best, (and best has no meaning) it is best for the purpose. If I want to raise a building in Bombay I shall for that purpose select the best engineer, and not the best merchant. We want the best men to support the Congress views—best men to secure full responsible government at an early date.

Coming finally to the telegram to Mr. Patel, Mr. Tilak said the Committee have rejected the view of the Sub-Committee that no action should be taken against the Punjab culprits. The Commitee have authorised Mr. Patel and the British Congress Committee to take all steps in the matter with a view to giving effect to their views in the matter.

NON-COOPERATION.

DECCAN SABHA'S DISAPPROVAL.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 7.

With regard to the Khilafat question and the non-cooperation movement the Deccan Sabha has passed a resolution fully sympathising with the Moslems in their feelings regarding the Turkish peace terms, but strongly disapproving of the proposed campaign of non-cooperation as likely to bring about a serious situation and do harm to the progress of the country in general and the Mahomedan community in particular.

CHEQUE BOOK FRAUD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

In connection with the frauds reported to have been committed through the medium of a cheque book stolen from one Mr. Newton no less than 25 firms in the city, who have been given cheques on the Mercantile Bank from Mr. Newton's cheque book, the C.I.D. have effected the arrest of a European named Leonard Love from near Bombay and brought him here. Two Anglo-Indians have also been arrested. A large portion of the swindled property is reported to have been received from a loan office in Calcutta.

SHOCKED PUNJAB.

AN AMAZING VERDICT.

INTERVIEWS WITH PUNJAB LEADERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, June 1.

I followed up the previous interviews with a visit to Mr. Dunichand, Vakil, High Court, one of the leaders of the local bar, and a gentleman of great local influence who has held for a considerable time the office of municipal councillors from which he retired only a few years ago. Besides his other qualifications for forming a judgment on the Hunter Report and the despatches, Mr. Dunichand possesses the unique advantage of first hand acquaintance with much of the evidence which was laid before the Congress Sub-Committee, having devoted a great deal of his valuable time to collating and recording the statement. He courteously acceded to my request.

A RUDE SHOCK.

"The majority report of the Hunter Committee has," said he, "given a rude shock to all Indians who expected that justice shall eventually be done to them."

"The Report unmistakably shows," he said, "that racial feelings have in a great degree dominated the minds of the majority of the commissioners and that justice has not been done to Indians." "The condemnation of General Dyer is accompanied with apologies which takes away the whole force of the condemnation." "It would have been better," he declared with emphasis, "if there had been no commission, and no report."

"It is visible," said Mr. Dunichand, that much pains have been taken to pay tributes to the work of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and His Excellency Lord Chelmsford. Both these personages had by their doings forfeited the confidence of all classes in India and it is strange that the commission go out of their way to eulogise their services.

"The report will, no doubt," he declared, "leave the indelible impression on the Indian mind that there is not much substantial justice to be expected where the case is between Indians and the English bureaucracy. Instead of soothing the wounded feelings of suffering Indians, the report will deepen these feelings and make relations between the two races more strained than before. The approval of this report by the Government of India was always expected, but the strangest thing of all is the manner in which it has been received by the Secretary of State."

"It is now the duty of every Indian," said the gentleman in conclusion, "to agitate against the report and prove by his conduct that it has only added insult to injury."

MR. A. M. KURESHI.

I next called upon Mr. Abdul Majid Kureshi, Vakil, energetic, Secretary of the Reception Committee of the last session of the All-India Moslem League, and a public spirited worker in the cause of Mahomedan welfare and progress, and invited him to express his views on the all-engrossing subject of the Hunter Despatches. He readily acceded to my request.

"The perusal of the so-called Hunter committee's report, the despatch of the Government of India and the Secretary of State's reply thereto does not," said, he "shock in the least bit the sense and sensibility of any Indian patriot as there is nothing therein but what was expected at the hands of the majority."

"The part played by 'prestige' in the judgments in the martial law appeals," continued the speaker, "has been played in the report by the wretched meaningless and far more dangerous fetish of the 'colour-line.'" "This racial aspect of the matter is," said the gentleman, "most painful and compels, us to think that where English and Indian interests clash, it is almost impossible to secure fair play or to expect justice, and wonder is that even His Majesty's Government has accepted the findings of the majority."

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR MARTIAL LAW.

Mr. Kureshi dealing next with the introduction and continuance of Martial Law for which the majority of the committee has entered a lame apology, declared his view with the strength of conviction. He said: —"To hold that there was no conspiracy and then to persist that there was an 'open rebellion' which might have developed into revolution is simply to take an exaggerated view of the events, and to take judicial notice of a thing which never came into existence. No doubt some excesses were committed by the mob, which have been condemned by every right-minded person, and the alleged perpetrators of the same have been dealt with severely, but the declaration and continuance of the Martial Law is never to be justified. Mr. Kureshi went on to express the opinion shared by his countrymen with any knowledge of the local conditions that "the disturbance and disorders would have been conveniently suppressed if handled by competent officers in charge without any aid from the military."

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

"One shudders even now to think of the Martial Law days and of the methods adopted by the responsible authorities to administer it. And to justify it as has been done by the majority and the Government is simply to add insult to the wrong done to the Indians." Here again Mr. Kureshi's opinion is shared by his countrymen at large.

Mr. Kureshi echoed the heart-felt sentiment of his countrymen when he observed:— "One is bound to appreciate the strength of mind and the moral courage of the Indian members of the Committees and of Mian Muhammad Shafi for their fulfilling the trust and confidence reposed in them by their countrymen and for their rising to the occasion to lay before the Government the view of the whole community."

"As to the arch-culprit and his admirer and abettor—the fountain-head of all troubles," said Mr. Kureshi, "it is for posterity to pass its verdict on their heads. We leave them to be haunted by the innocent sculs of the Jallianwala Bagh martyrs and to remain condemned for ages to come." "The former's escaping scot-free and the latter's getting a tribute of praise is," said Mr. Kureshi, a just and right exposition of the maxim 'Might is right.'"

"In short," declared Mr. Kureshi in conclusion, "the Hunter Committee's report which, to all intents and purposes means the majority report, is quite unsatisfactory and disappointing and will cause, the bitterest resentment and indignation in the country.

MR. TODARMAL BHANDARI.

Mr. Todarmal Bhandari, barrister-at-law, the next gentleman whom I approached for an expression of opinion is one of the leaders of the local bar and an old Congress worker, having been a prominent member of the Provincial and All-India Congress Committees and President of the local Congress committee for many years.

Asked about the Hunter Report, Mr. Bhandari said:—"The Hunter report is, to be sure, bad enough and to spare. It is painfully disappointing inasmuch as not a single member appears to have risen to the occasion, and yet at the same time it is distressingly beautiful in its method of minimising some of the most monstrous acts committed."

"Further it is painful to observe," said the gentleman, "that the Government of India and the Secretary of State in essense approve of the policy adopted by the late Punjab Government."

"They appear only to condemn where things are outrageously overdone, and this probably because such overdoing defeats the very policy adopted, and on that ground give warning for the future. For the present they only remove (transfer is what it comes to) the chief overdoer from India. This is most disheartening.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

RESULTS OF MATHEMATICS EXAMINATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES June 6.

The Benares Hindu University results of the M. A. and M. Sc., examinations in Mathematics are just out. They create a record for the United Provinces, where even in the Allahabad University there were in no year so many passes and first class men in Mathematics. Out of eight men sent up for the Benares Hindu University final examination three get first class, two second class and two third class and out of eight candidates for the previous two get first class, four second class and one third class. These results reflect the highest credit not only on Doctor Ganesh Prasad and his right hand man Professor Lakshmi Narayan but also on the two brilliant researchers Mr. Gorakha Prasad and Mr. Harendra Nath Datta, both first class men who so ably assisted in the teaching work of the sixth year class. In the short period of two years Doctor Ganesh Prasad has built up a school of mathematical research at Benares in the Hindu University with as many as thirteen distinguished students of whom twelve are brilliant M. A's or M. Sc's and one a first class Jyotish Acharya and son of the late Pandit Sudhakar Dwivedi.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CHIKHLI.

PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH TREATY

(From a Correspondent.)

A public meeting was held in Chikhli on Sunday the 6th instant under the presidentship of Maulvi Saheb. A large number of people from various villages attended the meeting. A deputation consisting of Messrs. Shankerlal G. Banker and Vaikunthlal Desai had specially come down from Bombay for the meeting. Resolutions were passed protesting against the majority report and the policy of administration announced by the Secretary of State, expressing its emphatic opinion that the Government of India committed a blunder in declaring martial law after the disturbances were quelled and continuing it without any reason and administering it in an inhuman way. The meeting demanded the repeal of the Rowlatt Act, and the recall of Lord Chelmsford. It also urged that proceedings should be instituted against Dyer and other officers who perpetrated violence in the Punjab.

The meeting further protested against the terms of the Turkish treaty. It expressed the opinion that the terms were quite opposed to the pledges made by Mr. Lloyd George and to the faith of the Moslems. It demanded that the terms being not satisfactory to Moslems should be revised according to the demands of Moslems,

KHILAFAT.

MR. GANDHI'S REPLY TO CRITICISM.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes in "Young India."

I have been overwhelmed with public criticism and private advice and even anonymous letters telling me exactly what I should do. Some are impatient that I do not advise immediate and extensive non-co-operation; others tell me what harm I am doing the country by throwing it knowingly in a tempest of violence on either side. It is difficult for me to deal with the whole of the criticism, but I would summarise some of the objections and endeavour to answer them to the best of my ability. These are in addition to those I have already answered:—

(1) Turkish claim is immoral or unjust and how can I, a lover of truth and justice, support it?

(2) Even if the claim be just in theory, the Turk is hopelessly incapable, weak and cruel. He does not deserve any assistance.

(3) Even if Turkey deserves all that is claimed for her, why should I land India in an international struggle?

(4) It is no part of the Indian Mahomedans business to meddle in this affair. If they cherish any political ambition, they have tried, they have failed and they should now sit still. If it is a religious matter with them, it cannot appeal to the Hindu reason in the manner it is put, and in any case Hindus ought not to identify themselves with Mahomedans in their religious quarrel with Christendom.

(5) In no case should I advocate non-co-operation which in its extreme sense is nothing but a rebellion, no matter how peaceful it may be.

(6) Moreover, my experience of last year must show me that it is beyond the capacity of any single human being to control the forces of violence that are lying dormant in the land.

(7) Non-co-operation is futile because people will never respond in right earnest, and reaction that might afterwards set in will be worse than the state of hopefulness we are now in.

(8) Non-co-operation will bring about cessation of all other activities, even working of the Reforms, and thus set back the clock of progress.

(9) However pure my motives may be, those of the Mussalmans are obviously revengeful.

TURKEY CLAIM "HIGHLY EQUITABLE."

I shall now answer the objections in the order in which they are stated.

(1) In my opinion the Turkish claim is not only not immoral and unjust, but it is highly equitable, if only because Turkey wants to retain what is her own. And the Mahomedan manifesto has definitely declared that whatever guarantees may be necessary to be taken for the protection of non-Muslim and non-Turkish races, should be taken so as to give the Christians theirs and the Arabs their self-government under the Turkish suzerainty.

(2) I do not believe the Turk to be weak, incapable or cruel. He is certainly disorganised and probably without good generalship. He has been obliged to fight against heavy odds. The argument of weakness, incapacity and cruelty one often hears quoted in connection with those from whom power is sought to be taken away. About the alleged massacres a proper commission has been asked for, but never granted. And in any case security can be taken against oppression.

(3) I have already stated that if I were not intreresting in the Indian Mahomedans, I would not interest myself in the welfare of the Turks any more than I am in that of the Austrians or the Poles. But I am bound as an Indian to share the sufferings and trials of fellow-Indians. If I deem the Mahomedan to be my brother, it is my duty to help him in his hour of peril to the best of my ability, if his cause commends itself to me as just.

(4) The fourth refers to the extent Hindus should join hands with the Mahomedans. It is therefore a matter of feeling and opinion. It is expedient to suffer for my Mahomedan brother to the utmost in a just cause and I should therefore travel with him along the whole road so long as the means employed by him are as honourable as his end. I cannot regulate the Mahomedan feeling. I must accept his statement that the Khilafat is with him a religious question in the sense that it binds him to reach the goal even at the cost of his own life.

(5) I do not consider non-co-operation to be a rebellion, because, it is free from violence. In a larger sense all opposition to a Government measure is a rebellion. In that sense, rebellion in a just cause, is a duty, the extent of opposition being determined by the measure of the injustice done and felt.

CAUSES OF LAST YEAR'S VIOLENCE.

(6) My experience of last year shows me that inspite of aberrations in some parts of India, the country was entirely under control, that the influence of Satyagraha was profoundly for its good and that where violence did break out there were local causes that directly contributed to it. At the same time I admit that even the violence that did take place on the part of the people and the spirit of lawlessness that was undoubtedly showy in some parts should have remained under check. I have made ample acknowledgement of the mis calculation I then made. But all the painful experience that I then gained did not in any way shake my belief in Satyagraha or in the possibility of that matchless force being utilised in India. Ample provision is being made this time to avoid the mistakes of the past. But I must refuse to be deterred from a clear course because it may be attended by violence totally unintended and inspite of extraordinary efforts that are being made to prevent it. At the same time I must make my position clear. Nothing can possibly prevent a Satyagrahi from doing his duty because of the frown of the authorities. I would risk, if necessary, a million lives so long as they are voluntary sufferers and are innocent, spotless victims. It is the mistakes of the people that matter in a Satyagraha campaign. Mistakes, even insanity must be expected from the strong and the powerful, and the moment of victory has come when there is no retort to the mad fury of the powerful but a voluntary, dignified and quiet submission but not submission to the will of the authority that has put itself in the wrong. The secret of success lies therefore in holding every English life and the life of every officer serving the Government as sacred as those of our own dear ones. All the wonderful experience I have gained now during nearly 40 years of conscious existence has convinced me that there is no gift so precious as that of life. I make bold to say that the moment the Englishmen feel that although they are in India in a hopeless minority, their lives are protected against harm not because of the matchless weapons of destruction which are at their disposal, but because Indians refuse to take the lives even of those whom they may consider to be utterly in the wrong that moment will see a transformation in the English nature in its relation to India, and that moment will also be the moment when all the destructive cutlery that is to be had in India will begin to rust. I know that this is a far-off vision. That cannot matter to me. It is enough for me to see the light and to act up to it, and it is more than enough when I gain companions in the onward march. I have claimed in private conversations with English friends that it is because of my incessant preaching of the gospel of non-violence and my having successfully demonstrated its practical utility that so far the forces of violence, which are undoubtedly in existence in connection with the Khilafat movement, have remained under complete control.

HARDLY WORTH CONSIDERING.

(7) From a religious stand-point the seventh objection is hardly worth considering. If people do not respond to the movement of non-co-operation, it would be a pity, but that can be no reason for a reformer not to try. It would be to me a demonstration that the present position of hopefulness is not dependent on any inward strength or knowledge, but it is hope born of ignorance and superstition.

(8) If non-co-operation is taken up in earnest, it must bring about a cessation of all other activities including the Reforms, but I decline to draw therefore the corollary that it will set back the clock of progress. On the conrary, I consider non-co-operation to be such a powerful and pure instrument, that if it is enforced in an earnest spirit, it will be like seeking first the Kingdom of God and everything else following as a matter of course. People will have then realised their true power. They would have learnt the value of discipline, self-control, joint action, non-violence organisation and everything else that goes to make a nation great and good, and not merely great.

(9) I do not know that I have a right to arrogate greater purity for myself than for our Mussalman brethren. But I do admit that they do not believe in my doctrine of non-violence to the full extent. For them it is a weapon of the weak, an expedient. They consider non-co-operation without violence to be the only thing open to them in the war of direct action. I know that if some of them could offer successful violence, they would do it to-day. But they are convinced that humanly speaking it is an impossibility. For them, therefore, non-co-operation is a matter not merely of duty but also of revenge. Whereas I take up non-co-operation against the Government as I have actually taken it up in practice against members of my own family. I entertain very high regard for the British constitution. I have not only no enmity against Englishmen but I regard much in English character as worthy of my emulation. I count many as my friends. It is against my religion to regard any one as an enemy. I entertain similar sentiments with respect to Mahomedans. I find their cause to be just and pure. Although therefore their view-point is different from mine I do not hesitate to associate with them and invite them to give my method a trial, for, I believe that the use of a pure weapon even from a mistaken motive does not fail to produce some good, even as the telling of truth, if only because for the time being it is the best policy, is at least so much to the good.

KHILAFAT QUESTION.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHORO NARO (SIND), May 26.

On the 17th instant, a meeting was held at Dhoro Naro (Sind) under the presidency of Peerzada Ghulam Miyadid Sahib Sarhandi. About two thousand people were present and among others the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of Mussulmans resolves that the Peace terms offered by the Allies to the delegation of the Commander of the Faithful are not only against the pledges given and the basic principles of Islam but are also contrary to the principles and the war aims of the Allies, and Mussulmans cannot therefore accept such terms. This meeting further supports the non-co-operation scheme, in working which no violence will be used, and prays to God that it may be attended with success."

At the meeting a C. I. D. Sub-Inspector declared that he would resign his post. Twenty Mulla teachers who drew Government grant-in-aid also declared that they would not henceforward accept it. Three Durbar chairholders gave up that honour, and a goodly number of zamindars expressed their willingness to support non-co-operation.

SUICIDE IN PAINFUL CRICUMSTANCES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Bihar C. I. D. have now completed investigations into the case of Mrs. Colebrooke Taylor who, it will be remembered, was found dead in the first class compartment at Hazaribagh Road. She had been shot through the head with a British constabulary pattern revolver which was found lying close to her heel. There were certain suspicious circumstances which led those who held first an inquest on the body to come to the conclusion that the case was one of murder. Subsequent investigation on the part of the police seems to show no reason, to support that the case was other than one of suicide in painful circumstances,

KINGS' BIRTHDAY.

AFGHAN DELEGATES ENTERTAINED.

MR. DOBBS AND SIRDAR I. ALI.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUSSOORIE, June 7.

On the occasion of the King-Emperor's Birthday and prior to Monday's resumption of the Afghan Conference the president and members of the British delegation entertained the Afghan delegates to dinner at Charleville Hotel yesterday evening. All members of both the delegations attended and guests also including the Hon. Mr. Freemantle, Dr. Adam, Commissioner of the Dun and Col Baird, I.M.S.

At the conclusion of the dinner and after the Royal toast had been honoured Mr. Dobbs rose to propose the health of the President and members of the Afghan delegation. In the course of his speech he said: "I rise to propose the health of our guests the members of the Afghan delegation. We the British representatives have during the past two months learned to know the Afghan representatives and I may say that the more we have known them the more we have liked and appreciated them and we all sympathise with them in their ardent love of their country, in their passionate desire to raise its name among nations and to secure its independence, prosperity and honour in the respect and devotion with which they regard their energetic young Amir. We may think that their policy is in many respects a mistake; we may criticise and deplore many of their actions in the past but we cannot withhold from them our admiration for their ability and tenacity. The chief Afghan representative and Foreign Minister Sardar I Ali Mahmud Tarzi Beg Khan comes here with an established reputation. He was known to be widely travelled and a poet-author and journalist for several years. We had suffered from his fiery criticism in the pages of his recent journal "the Sirjul Akhbar" and we were prepared to find in him a very formidable champion of his country. Gentlemen, we have found him to be in fact no less formidable than we had feared. No one could have been more fervent and zealous in his country's interests. The Sardar is an exceedingly accomplished displomatist and with all this he has retained all his old literary ability and at moments of strain he is still able to relieve his feelings by having a sly dig at us in his two new journals across the border, "The Aman-I-Afghan and "The Ittihad-I-Mashriqi." For all this we were prepared but we were not prepared to find in him a man of such courteous and polished demeanour so full of wit and anecdote, so broad-minded and kindly in his private life, whatever may be our political differences. Whether he finally departs from India officially our friend or not we shall always remember him in our unofficial hearts with great pleasure and affection (applause.)

GENERAL GHULAM MAHOMED KHAN.

The next member of the delegation is General Ghulam Mahomed Khan, Minister for Trade and Commerce who has already been to India as a member of the peace delegation at Rawalpindi. He is not so much of a diplomatist as the Sardar-I-Ali. In fact we have gathered that he thinks very little of diplomats and diplomacy. In spite of General Ghulam Mahomed Khan's peaceful office the Sardar-I-Ali has the greatest difficulty in preventing him from always talking of war. (laughter) and as we know war is a word which no diplomatic mission is ever allowed to utter (laughter), nevertheless, we all enjoy listening to General Ghulam Mohomed's bluff and frank remarks and we bear him no malice for his war-like utterances (applause.)

The other members of the mission are civil Brigadier Diwan Niranjan Das, a Hindu gentleman of an old Afghan family who was also at Rawalpindi, Abdul Hadi Khan who like the Sardar-I-Ali has forsaken the paths of journalism for diplomacy and who is a very enthusiastic, accomplished and progressive official and Colonel Pir Mahomed Khan, a true soldier and fervent patriot and last of all we have Abdul Wahab Khan, son of the Sardar-I-Ali—a youth singularly attractive and full of promise. If there are many youths like Abdul Wahab among the younger generation in Afghanistan then I am confident that a bright and prosperous future lies before that country (applause.)

The translation of the speech was then read in Persian by Khan Saheb Murtaza Khan.

SARDAR-I-ALI'S REPLY.

In the course of his response delivered in Persian the Sardar I Ali said "I myself and on behalf of my colleagues am most grateful for the very interesting speech which the Hon. Mr. Dobbs has just delivered on this very auspicious night of the Birthday of His Majesty the King of England and Emperor of India eulogising the humble servants of His Majesty Amanulla Khan the King of Afghanistan. I consider myself very fortunate and feel very proud that my sovereign after consultation with his councillors had selected me for this important duty which enables me to associate with British officers so closely and to come to know them so well. I had during my travels come in contact with people of other civilised nations of Europe and was able to make their acquaintances more or less, but unfortunately although we were neighbours I had very little knowledge of English gentlemen as a Persian poet says, "For a very long time past I and my friend like the two eyes of a man have lived as neighbours still we have not seen each other" (since there is the obstacle of the nose). In consequence of this journey I have attained that object and I have earned the friendship of Mr. Dobbs who is a master in policy, civility and courtesy. In the course of my journey from Landi Kotal and my residence in Mussooree I have experienced nothing but kindness, good manners and hospitality from officers of the British Empire. Mr. Dobbs is justified in his complaint of the strong criticism of the late Siraj ul Akhbar in the "Afghanics" which was edited by myself for eight years, but if the pages of that paper are studied carefully and with the eye of justice the criticisms contained therein will be found justifiable. For the first three years of the war the paper maintained a moderate tone but when later when it was noticed that although in those troubled times Afghanistan through its neutrality rendered great services to the British Government it had received no compensation then the pen became heated. But even then one can see that the criticism was the result of our peoples not knowing one another. As a consequence of our journey here that lack of knowledge has disappeared.

As regards Mr. Dobbs' remarks about my knowledge of politics it is only his good opinion of me. Afghanistan has just put its foot into the circle of politics and all its actions are therefore simple and uncoloured. The colours which Mr. Dobbs depicts only arise from his angle of vision. On behalf of myself and members of my delegation I offer my sincere thanks and gratitude to the Hon. Mr. Dobbs, head of the British delegation and to all the distinguished gentlemen present here and I drink in pure and tasteful water their health and the long life of every one.

In response to general request Nawab Sir Abdul Quaiyum then delivered the translation of the Sardar-I-Ali's speech in English and General Ghulam Mahomed spoke a few words humourously disclaiming, that he was a man of war.

The function broke up after an hour's informal conversation among the British and Afghan guests.

INDO-AFGHAN POURPARLERS.

RESUMED AFTER MONTH'S SUSPENSION

(Associated Press.)

MUSSOORIE, June 5.

A press communique says:—Official conversations between the British and Afghan delegates were resumed here after the suspension of more than a month. The frontier incidents which were the immediate cause of suspension were adjusted satisfactorily to both the Governments some time ago, but the Afghan delegates pressed for certain assurances regarding the British Frontier policy over which considerable difference of opinion developed. The Afghan delegates specially Sardar Ali Mahmud Beg Tarzi, head of the delegation, contested each point with great tenacity which prolonged unofficial pourparlers. The period of suspension, however, was not wasted since there have been frequent unofficial meetings between the chief representatives of the two Governments at which, it is hoped, they have learnt points of view concerning the interests of their respective Governments more clearly than it is possible by means of purely formal meetings. There is every reason to expect that matters remaining under discussion will not be speedily examined and both the Governments will shortly have at their disposal all material necessary to the construction of a permanent understanding.

KURDS' OUTRAGES.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF ILL-TREATMENT.

PERSIAN CHRISTIANS IN CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Terrible stories of ill-treatment at the hands of the Kurds are told by the Rev. Larazus Nweeya, a Christian Pastor, who together with 25 other Persian Christians has arrived in Calcutta after having made their escape from their persecutors in Persia. Upon their arrival in Calcutta they made an application for assistance to the Rev. A. G. Mackinnon of the United Free Church of Scotland who with the help of the Rev. H. D. Lee was able not without difficulty to find temporary accommodation for the party. Rev. Mackinnon has appealed for funds to assist the refugees on their way to America where they have friends and relations. The small party which has reached Calcutta is composed largely of women whose sons or relatives are in America and whom they are endeavouring to join. Amongst the party is Rev. Mr. Nweeya's young son who was tortured by the Kurds with red hot irons, but who stoutly refused to deny his faith. Mr. Neweeya's wife and daughter were killed by the Kurds, whilst many women were dishonoured in the presence of their own families. Men were tied together in rows and the Kurd vied with each other in trying how many bodies could be penetrated by one bullet families were torn asunder for ever, whilst the one-time flourishing city of Urmia is now in desolation. Many of the fugitives who are now destitute were once wealthy people.

N. P. R. EMERGENCY CORPS.

LABOUR AND SANITATION.

Under the auspices of the above Corps, on Saturday night a lantern-lecture on "Sanitation was delivered by Messrs. S. H. Jhabwala and Dr. S. N. Patil, in the open ground opposite the Manaji's Hall at Lower Parel. There were besides several ladies in the balcony round the ground, about 2,000 workers present. The lecture proved very interesting to the workers who appreciated it much as it was illustrated with lantern slides. The workers really desired to have more lectures on the same subject. The only difficulty was that many ladies could not come out freely to take advantage of such lectures. It is however, hoped with the help of such zealous lady members of the N. P. R. Emergency Corps as Mrs. Mangala Motilal, F. Pemeard, Mrs. Gulabbai Makanji Mehta and Mrs Sangvi and others, the Corps will be instrumental in spreading correct notion of sanitation and hygiene among the working classes.

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[illegible], Shaikar Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

SOME TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(BY AN OUTSIDER.)

The motor garages of the city still have queues in waiting outside their premises each day, of motor owners and drivers who seek petrol, as a favour, and who, if they can secure a couple of gallons to-day, must not make the mistake of applying again to-morrow, no matter what their needs. The situation argues what is perhaps a rather characteristic lack of imagination and provision among us. (There was a similar, if briefer and less acute shortage, in the beginning of the year.) Bombay is rich in virtues, industry, and many other assets: but its citizens do not appear to take very much thought for the morrow, or to learn readily from experience that, in such a great centre as this is, the passage of time brings rapid growth of every kind, and that, therefore, the sufficiency of to-day, in any direction, is not likely to be a sufficiency next year.

The Elephant Problem.

One gathers that there are districts in which the wild elephant is quite a serious problem. The amount of damage that can be wrought in a night by one or two sportively inclined *hathis* who make their way into standing crops, is not less than tragic from the cultivator's standpoint. I heard of a case in Kanara the other day. Government had done its best for the cutlivator by remitting the assessment on his damaged fields; but the thing remains tragical for the farmer, all the same. Waste of food and labour is a saddening thing. And what can be done? The spirit of the times we live in its rather strongly against anything like attempted extermination of the giant marauders. But assuredly some examples should be made, as the saying is. It may well be that a little judicious shikari might encourage the survivors to migrate into districts in which their presence would do no harm.

A Financial Threat.

Madras has entered the most vigorous kind of protest against the recommendations of the Committee on Financial Relations, as these touch that province. But, as a matter of fact the grievance of Madras is nothing like so glaring, so obvious, or so serious, as the grievance imposed upon Bombay by the recommendations of the same Committee. Madras complains of being asked to face too heavy initial contributions. But, when one realises that under these recommendations Madras would stand to gain very substantially in the future, whilst Bombay would stand to be penalised *heavily in perpetuity*, it requires no special financial knowledge to see which Province has the greater ground for complaint. And indeed Bombay must complain, and very vigorously in this matter. We owe it to the community and to our posterity to see to it that the recommendations as they affect Bombay simply must not be adopted. Charity is excellent, and Bombay has no wish to evade its fair share of responsibility in the All-India burden; but its citizens will not tolerate a deliberate penalization of their industry in order to benefit any less industrious community.

A Plea for Discipline.

If it be true, as one well-known Indian public speaker has just assured me it is that in a country like India in which very large masses of the populace are quite illiterate and untravelled, it is practically impossible to dissociate from political agitation a certain amount of deminte mis statement, in addition to the kind of exaggeration and disproportionate emphasi which at times incite ill-feeling and disorder, then it is perfectly obvious that an even greater responsibility rests upon ou educated political speakers and leaders here than elsewhere. Incorrect and malevolent statements are obviously less harmful and easier to correct in communities in which every householder reads a daily newspaper than in countries where whole districts are practically untouched by the printed word. Having regard to this, and to the unfortunate peculiarity noted in all countries that ill news travels apace, and that a mischievous untruth generally circulates more widely than the average statement of fact, there can be no sort of doubt about it that here in India our political speakers, leaders and organizers, and public men generally, really do owe a very grave duty to the community, in the matter of using scrupulous moderation and veracity in all their public utterances. But, over and above this, we have a right to expect and demand of them, in the interests of the public safety and our common welfare, that in choosing helpers and representatives, and in guiding and inspiring their lieutenants, followers and supporters, they should use real discretion and honest care. In short, I venture to say that we stand rather badly in need of more efficient organization, and, above all of greatly improved discipline in our public life generally, and, more particularly, in all our varied forms of political agitation and campaigning in India.

An Outrageous Invention.

It is easy, of course, and not particularly helpful, to give counsels of perfection; but apart from any such unreasonableness, I think it really must be admitted that our leaders are not just now giving half the care they ought to give to the public interest in this respect. By way of example I may perhaps be absolved from any charge of breach of confidence if I refer to a personal letter just received from a correspondent in Sind, who has attended a number of Khilafat meetings there. As an instance of really outrageous mendacity on a public platform, he quotes a speaker who described himself as a Rissaldar and the son of a Chair-holder, who, in addressing a largely illiterate rural audience, positively said that, in order to prevent the use of that famous Indian product, Dacca muslin, in England, a law had been passed under which anybody purchasing this muslin was fined Rs. 500. Not content with this crude lie, the speaker circumstantially added that, this penalty proving inadequate to exclude Dacca muslin from England, the punishment of six months' imprisonment was added; and then, lest even this should not suffice, the law added that any purchaser of Dacca muslin should have his hands cut open, in addition to imprisonment!

Evil for Evil's Sake.

Now whilst it is true enough that the very outrageousness of such crazy asscrtions would effectually prevent their exercising any harmful influence upon an educated audience, the very fact that they were silently received by a rural audience in Sind proves their criminally harmful potentialities in some parts of India. The speaker's only conceivable motive, of course, was the stirring up of hatred and anger, as between English and Indian people; and this at a time of public excitement in connection with the Khilafat agitation, and in a largely illiterate Mahomedan community. If that is not wicked and dangerous incendiarism, I do not know the meaning of the words; and I venture to say that the general public is entitled to demand of the leaders of political movements in the interests of public safety that they should exercise a measure of control over their workers and followers which would prohibit such disgraceful oratory as this, under the Khilafat or any other banner. It is clear, I think, that any person who would excuse or justify tolerance or such public statements as this, as a part of political agitation, cannot possibly claim irresponsibility where subsequent acts of criminal violence may be concerned. To approve such methods of agitation, and at the same time to preach abstinence from violence, would clearly be rank hypocrisy and dishonesty.

Responsibilties of Leaders.

The same correspondent describes other equally inflammatory and malicious lies told from the same and other platforms in Sind: as that the English had bombarded Mecca and Medina, desecrated the most sacred places, outraged and murdered the women of Mecca, and so forth. Scandalous libel, always bad, becomes trebly infamous when its obvious motive is incitement to mob violence. One speaker told a circumstantial, if preposterous, fairy tale about deep-laid English plot to explode the Prophet's Tomb, which, it seems, was only frustrated by the foresight and desperate valour of the Turks! The political leaders must be well aware that ignorant audiences in Sind do not know whether Mecca and Medina are in the hands of the Turks or of the Arabs. Still less do they know that very many Arabs, among the most devout and scrupulously orthodox of all Mahomedans, look upon the large majority of Turks as being to all intents and purposes heretics and infidels. The present writer has himself heard Arab teachers explain that the mere wearing of a tarboosh made no man a Muslim, and that the adoption of European dress and customs in Constantinople, along with wine drinking and tobacco-smoking ("drinking the shameful") clearly showed the absence of belief among Turks.

The frenzied reiteration before simple-minded and ignorant audiences of sensational misstatements, bitter asseverations that the English are all devils and sons of devils, and of deliberate falsehoods meant to stir up hatred and violence, are not part and parcel of honest and legitimate political agitation. They are crimes against the public, and crimes, too, far more dangerous than pocket-picking or house-breaking. Clearly then it is the urgent duty of our public men to see to it that their supporters and followers do not resort to these criminal tactics, and promptly to disown any who persist.

Indians Eaving Africa.

One has heard recently some rather bitter complaints of gold being taken away by Customs officers from Indian passengers embarking in Africa to return to this country. Such confiscation has even been dubbed "robbery", and characterized as a flagrant injustice which would not be tolerated in any really civilized country. It is, at all events, being tolerated at this moment in most European countries, and applied with extreme rigour in France, for example, where travellers to and from England and other Allied countries are concerned. Such restrictions are, of course, one of the economic necessities of the post-war conditions now prevalent in most parts of the world: and seeing that ample publicity is given to the regulations against taking gold out of these countries, and that bank drafts and similar safe methods of carrying money from one land to another are open to all, it is a little difficult to see where the hardship comes in. Further, it is admitted that in the case of Indians leaving Africa, the individuals themselves have also been personally warned in advance. If, in face of these clear facts, Indian passengers insist on carrying gold when leaving Africa for India, it is hardly logical to describe as "robbery" the confiscation of it by the Customs authorities. Such travellers must remember, too, that it is illegal to bring gold into India.

A Rangoon message dated June 6th says:—The funeral of U. Tun Shein, who was to have gone again on the Burma deputation to England this year, was attended by many thousands. The coffin was drawn from the Y. M. B. A. headquarters to the cemetery, a distance of nearly five miles by relays of women. Representatives from all parts of Burma attended. Many eulogistic speeches were made at the cemetery.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. AMES',
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
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V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.
SOLE AGENTS,
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Market, BOMBAY.

INDIAN SMYRNA MISSION.

APPLICATION FOR PASSPORTS

KHILAFAT DELEGATION'S. CORRESPONDENCE.

May, 10, 1920.

The following correspondence has been received by the Central Khilafat Committee of India from the Indian Khilafat Delegation by the last mail:—

His Highness Tewfik Pasha,
President Turkish Peace Delegation
Versailles,

President wires from Bombay Central Khilafat Committee have applied to Government of India for passports for Indian mission for relief of distress in Smyrna, but matter is referred to Secretary of State for India. Indian Khilafat Delegation have wired to him urging immediate sanction. Could you recommend reliable Muslim non-party agency in or about Symrna to whom money and blankets could be sent immediately for distribution, pending arrival Indian mission. Our delegation are wiring in similar terms to Ottoman Red Crescent.

MOHAMED ALI.
Hotel Regina,
Paris.

N.B.—Tewfik Pasha, who happens to be the President of the Red Crescent Society at the present time has wired back suggesting the name of Hamid Bey, Vice President of the Crescent Society. We propose to communicate with him soon.

MAHOMED ALI.

Mr. Mahomed Ali wired from Paris on 10th May, to Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiki, 8, Albert Hall, Mansions, London, as follows:—

Consult Ameer Ali, Isfahani regarding Chotani's wire. Wiring back entrust relief work Indian Muslims only unless exceptional foreigners secured here. Wiring Montagu urging immediate sanction Symrna Mission, also Turkish Peace Delegation Versailles and Bessim Omer, Constantinople to recommend reliable Muslim non-party agency for relief distribution pending arrival Indian Mission, addressing you telegram to Montagu for publication, English Press wiring same "Chronicle."

The following telegram was sent to the Secretary of State, London by Mr. Mahomed Ali from Paris on 10th May:

Chotani, President wires Central Khilafat Committee Bombay applied Government of India for passports for Indian Mission for relief of distress in Symrna, but matter referred to you. Delegation earnestly request immediate sanction in view of appalling distress. All European and American relief missions permitted throughout Ottoman Empire in fact, and most violently worded appeals calculated to prejudice cause of Islam no less than of Turkey are being published in newspapers by authorities of Lord Mayor's fund without let or hindrance by Government. Delegation while confident you will never permit any insidious distinction against Indian relief mission, venture to point out delay will also defeat humane purpose. Beg you expedite sanction and wire delegation here when orders likely to be issued.

LETTER TO BASSIM OMAR PACHA.

The following letter was written by Mr. Mahomed Ali to H.E. Bassim Omar Pacha, Constantinople on May 11th:

I have sent you to-day a wire asking you to recommend to me some reliable Muslim non party agency that could distribute relief in or about Smyrna, until at least, the arrival of the Indian Relief Mission, for which passports are already applied for in India by the Central Khilafat Committee, and here by me. I am sure the Red Crescent could very well do the work at once, and to continue to help our mission when it arrives. But we don't know the real state of affairs in or about Smyrna at the present moment. Hence the telegram asking you if you with your more intimate knowledge suggest to us what agency we could trust. We would not like to have a non-Muslim agency that would use our own relief for anti-Islamic propaganda; nor a nominally Muslim agency imbued with partisan bitterness.

This is the most critical time in the whole history of Islam and every Muslim's eyes today are turned to Istanbol, the sacred seat of the Khilafat. May God make us true Muslims and give us strength to uphold the dignity of Islam and retrieve the sad past of the critical present.

LETTER TO M. MILLERAND.

The following letter was written to M. Millerand, Premier and Minister, Foriegn Affairs, France, by the Secretary of the Indian Khilafat Delegation on May 11th:—

I need say no more to a good Muslim like you. With the most affectionate regards from our delegation and from A. R. Siddiki and Shuaib Quraishi who were members of the Ansari, Medical Mission.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) MOHAMED ALI.

I am directed by the Indian Khilafat Delegation to bring to Your Excellency's notice that the Delegation are once more in Paris, and hope to have the honour of calling upon you whenever it is convenient to your Excellency and preferably before the end of this week.

I am to say that they regret very much their inability to do so on the previous occasion when they were in Paris, owing to your Excellency's other engagements and early departure for San Remo.

They, however, desire me to thank your Excellency for requesting M. Bargeton to receive them in your absence. They have explained the Muslim and Indian point of view both to M. Bargeton and M. Peretty, and now hope to have the pleasure of explaining it to your Excellency personally, and throwing fresh light on the Indian situation, which is becoming graver and graver every day.

Now that the peace settlement with Turkey has assumed a more definite shape, and before decisions of the most far-reaching character, affecting hundreds of millions of people, are finally taken it will the delegation trust, be of mutual benefit that their case should be presented to your Excellency personally.

I hope your Excellency will be good enough to intimate to the Delegation when it will be convenient to you to receive them.

LETTER TO M. BRIAND.

The following letter was addressed to his Excellency M. Barthou and to M. Briand by the Secretary of the Indian Khilafat Delegation on May 11th:—

The Indian Khilafat Delegation who represent more than 70 million Mussulmans and 250 millions of their compatriots of other creeds, are here, as your Excellency is no doubt aware, to explain to the Allied Nations and Governments the religious obligations imposed on every Mussulman by his faith, and express the overwhelming national sentiment of India with regard to the preservation of the Khilafat and the inviolability of the Sanctuary of Islam known as Jazirat-ul-Arab, or the Island of Arabia.

I am directed by the Delegation to express their great desire to call on your Excellency and present their case with reference to the mandate with which they have been charged, and to request that your Excellency will be good enough to intimate to the Delegation when it will suit your Excellency's convenience to receive them.

LETTER TO TEWFIK PASHA.

The following letter was addressed to His Highness Tewfik Pasha, President, Turkish Peace Delegation, Paris, by the Secretary of the Indian Khilafat Delegation on May 11th:

I am directed by the Indian Khilafat Delegation to forward the enclosed copy of a cablegram which the Delegation have addressed to His Imperial Majesty the Khalifa to Constantinople.

GOVT. SECRETARIAL EMPLOYEES.

REVISED RATES OF PAY.

In response to several memorials submitted last year by the assistants and clerks in the Government of India Secretariats, praying for the grant of a war allowance on account of the abnormal rise in prices, resulting from the war, the Government of India appointed a Committee to consider the whole question. As a result of the Committee's labour it has been decided with the approval of the Secretary of State, to introduce the following rates of pay, in supersession of those now in force in respect of the permanent regular staff of the several departments of the Imperial Secretariat:—

Registrars, Rs. 900—50—1,000; Superintendents, Rs. 600—40—800.

First Division:—Probationers, officiating temporary Assistants, Rs. 175; Lower time-scale, Rs. 200—15—365; efficiency bar—350—15—500; Upper time-scale for selected men (15 per cent of the permanent staff), Rs. 375—25—500.

Second Division:—Probationers, officiating and temporary clerks, Rs. 80; Ordinary grade, Rs. 100—8—156—efficiency bar—164—8—300; Special garde (10 per cent of the permanent staff), Rs. 300—25—350; Stenographers, Rs. 175—9—400.

The above rates have been subject to several reservations mentioned in the Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 1062, dated Simla, 27-5-1920.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if any of your legal readers will through the columns of your esteemed journal, enlighten me on the point whether a contract signed by a "sub-broker" of the Share Bazaar without any legal stamp and seal of the principal certified broker is valid in the eye of the law?—Yours, etc.

DINSHAW CAWASJI.

Fort, June 3.

PARIS TO LONDON AND BACK IN ONE DAY.

The Paris correspondent of "The Times" writing on May 6th said:—

On and after Monday next it will be possible to breakfast in Paris, do business in London after lunch, and be back in the French capital by 7 o'clock. London business men will be able to do the same. This has been made possible by the new service of Aireo expresses. Faster aeroplanes, I understand, are to be used, so that each journey will take less than two hours.

A Rangoon message dated June 6th states: Mr. E. O. Anderson is appointed an expert member of the Council in connection with the proposed Registration of Business Names Bill.

(Continued from column 5.)

immediately to remove every unfair discrimination against ourselves in our own country. The Arms Act must be made perfectly analogous to English legislation on the subject. We have the right to defend our country. National militias or citizen armies manned and officered by Indians are therefore to be organised under new laws passed by the forthcoming councils, we have also got to create an Indian navy.

This is the way in which we have to work if we want to see our country, take her proper place of honour in the society of nations. That is the policy which alone will make our motherland honoured all over the world.—Yours, etc.

D. S. D.

LESSONS OF JALLIANWALA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Jallianvala affair will soon pass into history. But before it does so, we would do well to study it carefully and profit by the lessons learnt thereby.

The Punjab atrocities took place in April 1919 and the Hunter Report is published in May 1920 not a moment too soon. The reasons for the delay are obvious, though they have not served their purpose. The report (of course of the majority) is one more example of the racialism of the Britisher and the insensate worship of the execrable fetish of prestige. But in justice to it is must be confessed that it has done its duty, for it has taught Indians (even 'Moderates'?) the proper valuation of the British sense of justice and now it is devoutly hoped that the parrot cry of British justice will no more resound through the nooks and corners of the country.

But we are advised to forgive and forget, chiefly by those to whom our not doing so would not be particularly comfortable. The first our benign Government has already done for us. As for the second, I am not very much confident of success, until genuine—not British—justice is vindicated. We would not be human if we forget, we would not be just to the departed if we forget. Flesh and blood cannot forget when our innocent and unarmed men and children are killed like vermin, and then our wounded are like so much carrion thrown to the jackals, wolves of the desert, our women insulted, abused, beaten and spat upon by the flower of chivalry, our luckless countrymen reduced to worms to crawl in the mud, our leaders and our race insulted, and finally, to crown all, justice given to us by administering a hybrid mixture of patting and scolding to the perpetrators and an emphatic driving-home to the aggrieved party that after all it was they who were at fault. With all that, however, we will try to forget the episode. But there are certain lessons which we have to learn therefrom and which are never to be forgotten.

First of all after our bitter experience, we are in effect, asked to realise that British rule in India is based on force and of that variety which, Sir Michael O'Dwyer opposed to the 'soul-force' of Mr. Gandhi (see his blustering to Raizada Bhagat Ram Congress I. C. R. p 44). This is, of course, not a new proposition, quite, for historians have long upheld it; only, the historians have truth is sought to be confirmed now by the wide impression of Dyer, who has said by implication, that the British Raj in India would crumble to pieces tomorrow if such actions as his 'brilliant exploit' at Jallianwala are not taken. It stands to reason, therefore that the force which Dyer employed, Sir Michael upheld, and their compatriots glorified, is the foundation on which the British Empire in India we are asked to believe, rest.

The second conclusion we have to draw is that in this our own country our own life is held cheap; for this we have the authority both of the military, officials and the Congress report, (vide p. 49 last two lines). For the first the heroes of Jallianvala have fixed, for all time, the ratio, between the Indian and the European lives, in word and deed. Cheap life means insecure life. We have, therefor, to lead our lives in perpetual fear of the myrmidons of the military. No, that shall not be. We have got a right to exist in our own country, whatever may be said of the Empire. India is not Africa, America or Australia—neither Jamaica nor the Congo. We have got to see that the price of Indian life goes high in these days of soaring prices. Our life should be made to have a sting which would allow no one to go unscathed who lightly tempered with it. Then alone will enlarged spleens, man-hunting under mistake and other trifles of that species, disappear.

The cause of the Punjab 'irregularities' is only one of our comparative helplessness, all the other apparent causes being the various forms of this.

Our helplessness is both physical and legal. Physically we have been disarmed and, therefore dangerously emasculated in course of time. The sterner virtues are not very conspicuous among us. Then again, our average national physique, thanks to a variety of causes, is such as would evoke in a stranger anything but respect, with the result that any person may be tempted to take liberties with our persons—to wit, the interminable train of railway and other minor 'exploits.' Legally, in point of Criminal Law, we are labouring under an unfavourable discrimination as against European British subjects.

The question of physical efficiency is a very serious question for our country. Of course one reason for our decadence is underfeeding, still much depends on our own efforts in cultivating physical development in a variety of ways. Already, the Parsis have taken the hint.

The result of our physical and legal disability is that we are not honoured in our own country on railways and tram cars at theatres and other public resorts, in schools and colleges, in fact everywhere the mark of inferiority, on our forehead makes itself felt. Again while Britishers would give up anything for prestige we apparently believe it is not worth a thought. That is our fatal weakness this absence of race-consciousness. To remedy this state of things, we have, by constant agitation in the press on the platform to create such a situation that complete racial equality with the Britisher at least in our own country is established. Such work can best be done by starting and vigorously working such institutions as Citizenship and Equality Associations, Vigilance Societies, Indo-British Fraternity Clubs, and the like. They would go a long way towards building up an incompromising vigilant and even censorious public opinion jealous of our most cherished right of equality. As for our legal status, it behoves our coming legislators to strain every nerve

(Continued in column 4.)

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KANTA BUILDINGS
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STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List Free on Application

HOT-SEASON Skin Troubles

ZAM-BUK REMOVES BLOTCHES, RASHES & PIMPLES.

THE SKIN is very hard-worked in the hot season. Excessive perspiration chokes up the pores or breathing holes, and the impurities under the skin, thus denied their natural outlet, force their way out in the shape of nasty pimples, inflamed rashes and fiery eczema.

Change of air and water quickly re-acts on sensitive skins, which become blotchy, rough and sore. The only effective remedy is Zam-Buk, the rare herbal balm which soothes and heals the skin in an altogether unique way.

The *herbal extracts* in Zam-Buk are so pure and refined that the skin readily absorbs them. Zam-Buk cleanses the pores, and makes the skin healthy, soft and clear. Zam-Buk is a preventive of, as well as a cure for, serious skin disease.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at R. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per tot. By post for R. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8, from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Kemp & Co., Bombay, etc.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

SOLD IN BOXES PACKED IN SEALED CARTONS.

INSIST ON THE PACKAGE GIVING NATIVE DIRECTIONS.

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A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.

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BOMBAY.

Mother! If your Child's Tongue is Coated.

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Bilious, and the Stomach out of Order, give "California Syrup of Figs."

A laxative to-day saves a bilious child to-morrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste; then the liver grows sluggish, and the stomach is disordered.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, with tainted breath, restless, doesn't eat heartily, or has a cold, sore throat, or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is a perfectly harmless dose, and in a few hours all this constipation-poison, sour bile and fermenting waste-matter will gently move out of the bowels, and you will have a healthy, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oft-times all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of substitute fig syrups. Ask your chemist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," made by the California Fig Syrup Co., which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle.

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.

DREADFUL ECZEMA

Cured by Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

That torturing and disfiguring disease has its cause in an impure condition of the blood. The impure condition of the blood often arises from a diseased condition of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. When digestion is imperfect the nutrition of the body is inadequate to its needs. The blood becomes thin, poisons accumulate in it, and these poisons often manifest themselves in some eruptive disease. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cure diseases of the stomach, and other organs of digestion and nutrition. They eliminate poisonous substances from the blood, purifying it, and increasing its quality and richness. They get at the cause and cure perfectly diseases of the blood, and other complaints which originate in a disordered stomach.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the proprietors.

The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes, that absorb poisonous and other substances, they are packed in glass bottles, at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with any foreign matter.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R 1.00 per bottle or six bottles for R 5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LTD., 21, Farringdon Avenue, London.

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KOKO HAIR

THE TOILET DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES

Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp. Feeds the Hair Follicles. Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair, and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL OR GREASE.
DELIGHTFULLY COOLING, REFRESHING.
INVIGORATING TO THE SCALP.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION BEHIND EVERY BOTTLE.

PRICES ENGLAND 1/3, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

BUY YOUR BOTTLE TO-DAY
AND START A NEW LEASE OF HAIR COMFORT.

"KOKO" SHAMPOO POWDERS
"WET" OR "DRY".

For Washing or Cleansing the Hair.
Pleasant, Efficacious, and Harmless.

BUY THEM WHERE YOU BUY "KOKO"

SURAT NOTES.

SANITARY COMMITTEE V. HEALTH OFFICER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 2.

Educational profession is one of the least remunerative of all; and even there the condition of none is so miserable as that of the primary sichool master. The primary school teachers of Surai are singularly unfortunate inasmuch as when their brethren in Broach and Ahmedabad are reported to have got the benefits of the recently sanctioned by the Government, the local Municipality have as yet done nothing in the matter. A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Primary School Teachers' Association was held the other day, under the presidency of Mr. Nathalal Vakilna when a resolution requesting the authorities to extend to them the benefit of goat bu ifkugeeyp gin g- in work of gate but cua gia iw kuej quarter of gate scale or llowoa neewasbupt rfi kep af the authorities to extend to them the benefit of the revised scale of allowance was unanimously adopted.

Surat has been granted the privilege of sending one representative to the Bombay Legislative Council, while Surat dstrict will be represented by two members. Messrs. Chunilal M. Gandhi, Maganlal B. Sheth, Jamsetji M. Antia and Nathalal L. Vakilna are likely to stand as candidates for Surat; while Mr. Dahyabhai K. Desai and Mr. Durlabhbhai Desai of Bulsar will stand for the district.

The Nawab of Sachin at a Durbar recently held at Sachin addressed his subjects in the course of which he took a rapid review of the development of the State. The outstanding feature of the report was the steady progress of the people in the cause of education. The Nawab made a special reference to the introduction of free education in the State and expresied a hope to make education compulsory in the near future.

174 students appeared from Surat at the last School Leaving Examination out of which 102 have been declared successful. 36 of these successful candidates belong to the Government High School, 34 to the Sarvajanik, 21 to the Union School and 11 to the Mission High School, the number sent up from the respective schools being 55,52,47 and 20. In connection with the statement that the heads of different schools are required to submit one novel feature deserves special attention. The schools up to this time were required to submit a statement showing the number of students presented by the school, and the number of successful candidates. This year the Headmasters have been asked to furnish an additional information regarding the total number of students in the Matric class at the time of sending the application.

The subordinate staff of the Revenue Department, here, being dissatisfied at the present scale of temporary allowance granted by the Government have addressed a petition to the Governor though the Collector for a more liberal scale of allowance.

The friends and admirers of Mr. Maganlal P. Marfatia, one of the prominent home-rulers of Surat, met on Saturday last and wished Mr. Marfatia *bon voyage* on his proceeding to Japan.

The Postal Union, on learning that even their modest demand for a temporary increment of Rs. three as house allowance has not met with a favourable response from the authorities at Bombay, reassembled to consider what they should do. They resolved to submit one more application urging for some temporary relief and wait till 6th June by which if they found that their request has not been heeded to, they should all go on strike.

A slight difference of opinion between some members of the Sanitary Committee of the local Municipality, and the health-officer, Dr. Shivesverkar, over the question of tenders for grass, followed by the rather undesirable conduct of the Health-Officer towards other members of the Committee, has caused considerable excitement here. In the course of discussion, the Health-Officer is reported to have used the following insolent words. "This is no Committee; either you go or I go: I have higher qualifications than any of you." The members of the Committee have naturally grown indignant over this, and a requisition signed by a few councillors of the Municipality has been forwareded to the president Mr. Antia, requesting him to call a special general meeting of the Municipality to consider this question.

"SPECIAL WAR ALLOWANCE" GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would you extend me the courtesy of allocating a little space in the columns of your highly esteemed paper for ventilating the following grievance that vitally concerns us the poor miserable clerks in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona. This office is entirely a war-measure temporary establishment, directly under the Military Accountant-General, Simla. Here, in this office, most of the clerks—the largest majority of them permanent or temporary, are all deputed or appointed from the different parts of India. They are all foreigners in Poona and consequently have to live at a considerable higher expense than a native of the place can afford to do. At the instance of the Government of Bombay, which sanctioned a "special war allowance to all the Government servants of the Presidency, whose pay ranges between Rs. 150 and below per mensem, due to the abnormal rise of house-rent in the towns and the prices in general of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life, the M. A. G. also has sanctioned to extend the benefit of the Government of Bombay's "special war allowance," to those of the clerks of the Military Accounts Department, whose offices are situated within the Presidency of Bombay, where notwithstanding the abnormal conditions of the time, the living is considerably higher and consequently dearer than in many other provinces. This sanction of the M. A. G. has been given full effect to in the offices of the 6th (Poona) Division, but to the misfortune of the poor subordinate clerks in the Field Office, Poona, they have got persons in between them and the higher authorities, who have been most unjust to them in and out of season. In this case of "special war allowance," excepting a very few permanent clerks of the Military Accounts Department, deputed from the different Divisions, the entire lot of Civil clerks, permanent as well as temporary, who form the overhelming majority of the entire strength of the office, by over 90 per cent, are all kept in abeyance by unnecessarily delaying in giving application to the meaning of the M. A. G.'s circular, under the usual official artifice of "under reference" which has got its own sluggish way of further delaying things and which is always the most formidable weapon used by our "persona gratas" while there is an assault from the side of the subordinates. Will not the authorities concerned consider the case and so by their final decision, either relieve from the tension of suspense or further aggravate the hearts of the clerks concerned, at an early date?—Yours, etc., etc.,

"A VOICE."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

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" 9 " " Rs. 96·6·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·0151%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of Issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of ¼th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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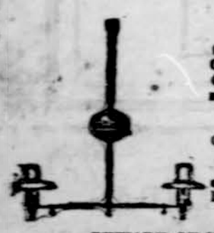

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